Daily Report

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Honduran Minister Speaks at OAS Assembly

PY1106030190 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 Jun 90 p 23

[Text] "We can no longer remain tied to traditions, to ways of doing things mainly at the regional level, inspired by a rigid ideology that sometimes helps to tolerate many nonrepresentative governments" said Honduran Foreign Minister Mario Carias Zapata at the 20th OAS General Assembly.

He added: "The answer to the common problems of the continent in the face of third countries and large economic blocs requires the formation of a common bloc."

According to Carias Zapata, the proposals to guide the OAS toward a vision of the future cannot fail to consider some issues, such as a strengthening of the practical actions of the General Secretariat and of the OAS as a whole.

He also said that the OAS is still the appropriate organization for trade negotiations between the United States and the other member countries of the organization.

He also talked about increasing the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Commission for Drug Control. He said that the Honduran delegation will support this commission in the projects necessary to carry out its task.

Carias Zapata mentioned the need to think about "the significant effort being made by the great powers toward disarmament, and the freeing of military funds for use in development projects."

Carias Zapata also talked about the full enforcement of human rights, mentioning the call made by Honduran President Rafael Leonardo Callejas to increase the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Human Rights Court.

He added that the OAS should provide strong support for elections to guarantee the free will of the people.

Carias Zapata also said that environmental preservation is another issue that requires OAS intervention. He added: "The undercover transfer of industrial waste and of all kinds of material from industrial activities—activities taking place mainly in the north and on other continents, and from which unscrupulous businessmen disperse waste through our seas or near our coasts—is an evil way to damage the natural environment of the earth and of the seas."

He also indicated that "in Honduras we are working for a gradual reduction of the budget of the Armed Forces."

Central American Representatives Sign Resolution

PY1106232390 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 11 Jun 90 p 21

[Resolution signed by the foreign ministers of Panama, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and El Salvador, and the president of the National Assembly of Nicaragua, approved by the plenum of the 20th OAS General Assembly held in Asuncion, Paraguay on 4-8 June]

[Text] Resolution

1. To decidedly support the desire for peace of the Central American people and governments as expressed by their presidents in the "Procedure To Establish a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America," signed on 7 August 1987 in the city of Guatemala, and in subsequent declarations and agreements.

2. To urge Central American governments to continue their efforts toward peace, democratization, reconciliation, and development.

3. To express the hope that the agreements signed by the Central American presidents at their meetings in Tela, San Isidro de Coronado, and Montelimar be fully and effectively implemented.

4. To reiterate the call to extraregional countries with ties and interests in the area to facilitate and materially support the process of implementing and complying with the Central American presidents' agreements and to refrain from any action that could impair them.

5. To express solid support for the agreements reached by the Nicaraguan Government and the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] on 23 March in Toncotin, Honduras, and the addenda of 18 April and 4 and 31 May, signed in Managua, Nicaragua, for the purpose of carrying out as soon as possible the voluntary demobilization, repatriation, and relocation of members of the RN.

6. To express support for the short-term repatriation programs for former combatants of the RN and their families, from Honduras to Nicaragua, under the authority of CIAV (International Commission of Support and Verification), with the full and effective cooperation of the UN system, particularly the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

7. To urge the parties to undertake the necessary actions for the immediate demobilization of the members of the RN in Nicaragua and to complete this task by 10 June at the latest, as stipulated in the 31 May addendum.

8. To fully support the OAS secretary general in the performance of duties which, as a member of the CIAV, were jointly assigned to him by the UN secretary general and the Central American presidents at the summits in Tela, San Isidro de Coronado, and Montelimar.

9. To support in every way actions undertaken by the UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), in compliance with the mandate received from the Security Council at the request of the area governments, to verify on-site compliance with the Guatemala procedure regarding the suspension of aid to irregular forces or insurgent movements; tolerance in the use of state territory for attacks against other states; surveillance of the

cease-fire and separation of troops in Nicaragua; and participation in the process of demobilizing the RN.

10. To ask the OAS secretary general and the member states of the organization to continue to support the Central American governments in their efforts toward peace, democracy, and development, particularly by cooperating with the functions of the ONUCA.

11. To express great satisfaction over the development of the electoral process in Nicaragua, the outcome of which, in the 25 February elections, clearly demonstrated the Nicaraguan people's desire to develop a regime of reconciliation and democratic coexistence and the Nicaraguan Government's commitment to promote and strengthen the processes of pacification and consolidation of representative and pluralist democracy in that country.

12. To praise the work carried out by international observers in the Nicaraguan elections, particularly the work carried out by the OAS Observers Group, which contributed to the success of this election process through its presence.

13. To grant wholehearted support to the process of the Nicaraguan democratic regime's consolidation as a token of its commitment to the Central American peace treaties.

14. To express its wholehearted support of the dialogue that is currently taking place between the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to achieve a negotiated solution to the serious crisis affecting El Salvador, and to urge the parties involved to continue and expand this dialogue to achieve agreements that will lead to the reconciliation of the Salvadoran people.

15. To grant firm support of the dialogue begun on 30 March in Oslo, Norway, by the Guatemalan National Reconciliation Commission and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [URNG], which, in keeping with the established schedule, continued on 28 May in Madrid, Spain, and was attended by representatives of the Guatemalan political parties and the URNG; and to express the hope that the parties involved complete within the established deadlines the dialogue and negotiation process that seeks to include the subversive forces in the Guatemalan democratic process in line with the Constitution and the observance of human rights.

16. To urge Central American governments to continue the regional negotiation processes on pending matters within the framework of the Guatemala procedure, particularly the negotiations on security, verification, arms control, and arms limitation.

17. To express the firm and decided support of the OAS to its member countries that will be taking part in the upcoming Central American presidential summit to be held in Antigua, Guatemala, on 15 and 16 June.

18. To reassert to the international community, international organizations, and nongovernment organizations the need to substantially increase technical, economic, and financial cooperation with Central American countries to achieve and promptly implement the objectives and goals of the Special Economic Cooperation Plan for Central America, as stated in UN General Assembly Resolution 42/231, which will serve as clear evidence of the international community's support for and understanding of the great efforts that Central American countries are making to achieve peace, democracy, and development.

19. To include in the draft agenda of the 21st OAS regular session the following subject: "Report on procedures to establish a firm and lasting peace in Central America."

20. To profoundly thank the OAS secretary general for his dedication, determination, efforts, and cooperation with Central American governments in their decided intention to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America, and to ask him to continue to offer his full material support of these peace negotiations.

21. To ask the OAS secretary general to submit a report to the General Assembly of the 21st Period of Ordinary Sessions on the fulfillment of this resolution.

OAS Issues Asuncion Declaration at Meeting

PY0906230290 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 9 Jun 90 pp 8, 9

["Text" of the Asuncion Declaration, signed by the OAS General Committee in Asuncion on 8 June]

[Text] To celebrate the first centennial of the Inter-American System, the OAS foreign ministers and heads of the delegations of the friendly countries, who met in Asuncion for the OAS 20th General Assembly, have adopted the following:

Asuncion Declaration

As the Inter-American System celebrates its 100th anniversary, its ideals of achieving peace and solidarity, of intensifying cooperation, and of defending the sovereignty, the territorial integrity, and the independence of the American States continue to be valid.

We confirm our respect for the principle of the sovereign equality of the states and of noninterference, which are the basic and historical foundation of the Inter-American System, because they will be as fundamental to international and Inter-American relations in the future as they have been in the past.

We reassert our faith in representative democracy, which is the legitimate and free manifestation of the will of the people, and the political system that most adequately ensures the goals and purposes of the Inter-American System. We believe that the democratic system, which we have chosen as a way of life and social order in our

societies, must also inspire new types of relations between nations, new types of agreements, and a better understanding of the principle of interdependence of nations.

We have resolved to educate our peoples to live in peace, in democracy, in peaceful coexistence; and to respect human rights. We want to prepare the people to live a dignified life, free from anything that may degrade them or prevent them from completely fulfilling their fair aspirations;

We have resolved to work together for the consolidation of the democratic achievements of our societies through an intensified fight against absolute poverty; the reduction of the social differences within each of our nations and among the nations of our hemisphere; the rejection of terrorism as a means or objective, no matter its cause or form; and the outlawing of all types of intervention that may interfere with the free expression of the will of the people.

We reject the threat or use of force that may be incompatible with the OAS Charter. We again commit ourselves to the principle of solving controversies peacefully. We realize that the OAS has great possibilities of granting a peaceful solution to controversies and offering mechanisms which if well used, may contribute to the reestablishment of peace, whenever peace is broken, and to preserving it, whenever it is threatened. On the first centennial of the Inter-American System, the OAS again warns the governments that have been experiencing any of these problems to do their best to solve them through peaceful means and formulas that may satisfy their mutual interests while thoroughly fulfilling the obligations deriving from the signed treaties and other sources of international law.

Development is the priority duty of continental solidarity, and cooperation aimed at development is an essential tool to ensuring the conditions that may allow each man and woman of this American continent to achieve their well-being and their full realization. Together, we will fight for the preservation of human rights; for economic development with social justice; for the protection and preservation of the environment; for education and the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge; for the liberalization and opening of international trade, while keeping in mind that certain differences and lack of reciprocity must be considered in favor of the developing countries; for the modernization of each country's economy; and for the reduction of the foreign debt burden.

To achieve a sustained and conscious development of the environment, we have decided to cooperate on environmental issues relating to the hemisphere to meet the needs of the current generation without affecting the coming generations.

We are ready to intensify cooperation to reach, as soon as possible, an overall and long-lasting solution to the serious foreign-debt crisis that has been preventing most countries of this hemisphere from developing, while threatening the continuity of the democratic process, and even the security of the region.

We have decided to give high priority to Inter-American cooperation to establish favorable conditions for the development and dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge in our region. Scientific and technological knowledge are essential for effective progress and sustained development.

Aware of the current trend of globalization and the creation of regional blocs, we have realized that it is necessary to urgently implement regional and subregional integration processes from a flexible and well-balanced perspective that can reconcile the various interests in the pursuit of the common welfare. The OAS will decidedly support efforts aimed at eliminating all obstacles to integration by promoting the improvement of infrastructures; transportation; communications; regional trade; regional incorporations; and educational, scientific, and cultural exchange.

The creation of large economic blocs should not become an obstacle to free development of international economic relations. In this sense, we emphasize the importance of ensuring the countries of the hemisphere—particularly the developing ones—full access to, and participation in, the benefits that may originate from the new ways of the international economic order;

We will continue to assume our share of responsibility and will make serious, effective, and decided efforts—at the bilateral, regional, and international levels, as well as in our own countries—to eliminate the illegal consumption, production, and trafficking of drugs, and to fight all of their serious causes and consequences;

We hereby declare our willingness to fight illegal arms-trafficking, promise to adopt effective measures to prevent this trade, and urge all governments to prevent it, because it may affect the peace and security of our hemisphere, the stability of the democratic institutions, and the full protection of human rights.

During the last 100 years, the evolution of the Inter-American System has reflected the different historical stages of the century, and has tried to offer a regional answer to the challenges of the different times. A great deal has been achieved in our hemisphere in the field of coexistence. Among the achievements, we emphasize the important contribution to the progressive development and codification of public and private international law through the creation of legal institutions that have become internationally valid; the recent contributions to the defense and promotion of human rights, to the establishment of peace and democracy in Central America, and to the fight against illegal drug consumption, production, and trafficking.

The OAS has grown geographically and now includes practically all countries of the hemisphere. More and

more nations joined the OAS, made it wealthier, and made it more representative of American creative diversity.

We are aware that a realistic balance sheet may show the system's weaknesses and shortcomings, but we believe in the system's validity. On the threshold of the 21st century, we commit our efforts to strengthen and renew the system by reiterating our political will to strengthen the OAS and use it as the natural forum for the hemisphere's political dialogue, understanding, and cooperation, and thus achieve the goals of the system's charter.

We realize that the interdependency of the nations and the complex and dynamic political, economic, and social reality call for mature, constructive, and mutually advantageous talks among the countries of the hemisphere, which may take place in the OAS. These talks will also allow the OAS to announce to the world—within its specific capacities—the agreements reached among its members.

In most recent times, the OAS has been able to show that its acts are not aimed at legitimizing—through action or inaction—the attitudes that may violate the basic principles of the system. In this sense, we—the member countries—renew the commitments we made at the system's founding and reassert our confidence in it.

In the face of the great changes that have been occurring on the international scene, we enthusiastically applaud and support the reduction of international tensions and the victory of democratic ideals worldwide. We confirm our decision to take active part in the great international decisions as a region and with the organizational vision that reduces confrontations and disagreements to their minimum extent.

The OAS must insist on the preparation and implementation of a positive agenda that may offer an adequate answer to the new challenges.

Grenada Supports Measures To Strengthen OAS

FL0706153690 Bridgetown CANA in English 1445 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Asuncion, Paraguay, June 7, CANA—Grenada has given strong support to measures aimed at strengthening the Organisation of American States (OAS).

"A strengthened OAS is necessary to meet the challenges which face our present generation. My delegation sees this topic as one which is vital to the survival of the organisation, especially since it addresses the grave financial straits faced by the organisation," Grenada's deputy foreign minister, Denis Noel, told the 20th regular session of the OAS General Assembly, which is entering its final stages.

Noel said his delegation "is sympathetic to those countries which are over-burdened by external debt and because of serious financial constraints find themselves unable to meet their obligations to the OAS on a timely basis." Only Canada and Dominica have fully paid their quotas to the OAS for the current year and the organisation's main fund faces a deficit of more than 104 million U.S. dollars.

Noel told the general assembly that the new government of Grenada has discovered that it also has inherited arrears to the organisation, arrears which it can barely afford to liquidate in the light of the disastrous fire which destroyed the entire government financial complex in the capital city of St. George's just one month ago."

The deputy foreign minister said, however, that "in spite of this, my delegation wishes to state that it recognises that payment of obligations to the organisation is an indication of political will and commitment to the goals and objectives to which we all subscribe."

Turning back to the efforts aimed at making of the OAS a more modern mechanism for dialogue and cooperation, Noel said that "in this business of strengthening our organisation we need to underscore the role that the organisation is playing in the democratization process in the region." He concluded his remarks with a tribute to outgoing OAS assistant secretary general, Val T. McComie "who has given over a decade of dedicated service to this organisation."

Joint Antidrug Operation by Brazil, Neighbors

PY0706171290 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Brazil joins neighboring countries in the struggle against drugs. As a result of the meeting held in Mexico, when war was declared against the production and trafficking of drugs, and following the example of other operations carried out by southern cone countries, an operation involving federal police agents from Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia, will take place within the next few days.

This report has been released by Federal Police Chief Romeu Tuma, who added that the objective of this operation is to prevent the smuggling of chemicals and drugs and to exert a strong control over border areas. Tuma has also announced that within the next few days he will leave for Belgium to participate in a meeting to discuss the same problems.

[Begin Tuma recording] The main subjects to be discussed essentially will be the problems involving chemicals used in manufacturing drugs. This is a very important subject in the struggle against the production of drugs. We know that some industrialized countries are reluctant to grant control authorization. [end recording]

The meeting in Belgium will take place between 18 and 22 June, and Brazil will explain the work being carried out to control the several chemical products that are used in manufacturing cocaine in clandestine laboratories.

Editorial Speculates on Cuba's Role in Caribbean

FL1106174690 Bridgetown CANA in English 1702 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 11, CANA—The Barbados ADVOCATE speculated on Monday [11 June] that Cuban President Fidel Castro will likely rethink his communist policies in light of changing international politics and Havana's future role in the region.

In an editorial, the paper said despite Castro's vow not to abandon his communism, "many feel it is only a matter of time before Cuba too must adopt a new approach." The paper reviewed the changes taking place throughout the communist world and the strengthening ties between the Soviet Union and the United States which it said augured well for the future of mankind.

It said Havana's present discussions with Guyana is an indication that the two countries "will take a hard look at how Cuba can become more involved in the region," despite being kept at arms length by Caribbean governments in the past because of its revolutionary pronouncements.

The ADVOCATE said Havana's new approach "will inevitably mean that Cuba will play a strong role in the Caribbean region, but this time it need not be an adversary role with revolution in mind."

"It means that Cuba will be forced to reassess its goals for the future and will be seeking to become more involved in regional development and objectives."

The paper said the region cannot dismiss the gains made by Cuba since its revolution, adding that the region could benefit tremendously from "these gains."

"If it was Castro's dream to spread revolution throughout Central and Latin America, it must now be a fading dream in the light of the changing face of international politics. Cuba is part of the Caribbean and has a place in its development. This is where the future must beckon," the ADVOCATE said.

Cuba

Malmierca Meets Venezuela's Perez in Caracas

FL1106115490 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived in Guyana last night shortly after meeting in Caracas with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

The talks with the Venezuelan leader focused on the Nonaligned Countries Movement, Latin American integration, and bilateral relations. During the dinner hosted last night by Carlos Andres Perez for the Cuban foreign minister, the leaders stressed their points of agreement and joint willingness to further expand relations between Cuba and Venezuela.

Later, Malmierca was received at the Guyanese airport by Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson. The Cuban minister is on an official four-day visit to Guyana. He heads a delegation comprised of Vice Foreign Minister Pedro Diaz Arcia and Lazaro Mora Secades, director of the Cuban Foreign Ministry department pertaining to this area.

Begins Official Visit to Guyana

FL1106223690 Bridgetown CANA in English 2209 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 11, CANA—Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca held talks on Monday [11 June] with his Guyanese counterpart Rashleigh Jackson at the start of a four-day official visit expected to culminate with the signing of bilateral agreements between the two countries.

Officials said the discussions between the two sides will focus on international developments, regional issues of concern to both countries, and the bilateral and commercial relations between Guyana and Cuba. No details about the agreements have been released here.

The Cuban foreign minister's visit follows the recently held 15th annual meeting of the Guyana-Cuba joint commission which was held in Havana. It was agreed at that meeting that there will be an increase in trade between the two countries with Guyana supplying Cuba a minimum of 4,000 metric tons of rice this year while importing salt, pharmaceuticals, tobacco, and spare parts for buses from Cuba.

Malmierca will also meet President Desmond Hoyte, Prime Minister Hamilton Green and other government officials.

Says Socialism 'To Stay'

FL1206012690 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca is in Guyana on an official four-day visit. Malmierca will meet with his counterpart Rashleigh Jackson and other high-ranking Guyanese authorities.

The Cuban minister arrived in Guyana today from Caracas where he met with President Carlos Andres Perez and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Reinaldo Figueredo. Malmierca's conversation with the Venezuelan president dealt with the Nonaligned Movement, the Latin American integration, and bilateral relations.

Before leaving Venezuela, Malmierca told journalists: Socialism in Cuba has arrived to stay and we trying for it to become more forceful and stronger than it intended to be. Later, Malmierca said: Time, which is a very severe judge, will cause the American imperialists, who today are euphoric because they believe communism has come to an end, to understand that they are mistaken.

After his visit to Guyana, Malmierca will end his Latin American tour with a trip to Bolivia and Ecuador.

Construction Projects Please USSR's Katushev

PA1206020090 Havana International Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, Soviet minister of foreign economic relations, has said in the Cuban Province of Cienfuegos that he is pleased with the progress being made in the construction of the electronuclear plant and the petroleum refinery, which is being carried out with the USSR's cooperation. The high-ranking Soviet leader showed interest in the level of training being given to Cuban personnel who will be in charge of the operations of these two plants.

Since his arrival in Cuba, Konstantin Katushev has visited several joint cooperation centers. He has visited some of these centers accompanied by President Fidel Castro—for example, the Juan Manuel Marquez and Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospitals in Havana.

The Soviet minister is leading his country's delegation to the meeting of the Joint Commission for Trade, Economic, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which is taking place in Havana and is analyzing bilateral relations and the prospects for these relations.

Cuban-American Coalition Representatives Visit

FL1206014790 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Representatives of the Cuban-American Coalition have verified here the inefficiency of the U.S. teleaggression against our country. The group is composed of 42 Cubans residing in Miami; 24 of them left the country through the Port of Mariel in 1980. The Cuban-American Coalition representatives observed in Cuba how the signal of the ill-named TV Marti disappeared from the television receivers moments after it was seen. The group also saw that jamming continued outside Havana.

Hector Garcia, 65, stated that TV Marti violates Cuba's sovereignty and added that upon his return to the United States he will say there how inefficient the transmissions are because they are seen for only a few seconds on Cuban television sets.

The representatives of the Cuban-American Coalition also said their organization opposes confrontation and favors communication with the Cuban Government to solve the existing problems. The group has been in Cuba since last Friday [8 June] and is headed by the coalition's President Jose Cruz.

During their stay here, the visitors of the Cuban-American Coalition residing in Miami will have contact with various aspects of Cuban reality and with sectors of our society. The coalition criticizes the blockade imposed by the United States on Cuba and the aggressive policies. The group sees this stand as an obstacle to the solution of the humanitarian problems which is the organization's goal.

Risquet Meets French Communist Party Leader

FL0206182490 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] The Cuban delegation presided over by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, which was invited to France by the French Communist Party, has received extensive demonstrations of friendship and solidarity. In a ceremony held at the (Mutualite) in the Latin suburb of Paris, the French communists reaffirmed their support for the Cuban revolution.

Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, said that Cuba's successes demonstrate the possibility of liberating oneself from underdevelopment and dependency and of promoting development for humanity.

Risquet Receives Algerian Parliamentary Delegation

FL0806182990 Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Djelloul Bakhti Nemmiche, vice president of the National Assembly of Algeria and member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee, has been received by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

Several current international issues and the historic relations of friendship and cooperation linking the two countries were discussed during the meeting. Risquet referred to the efforts being made by our people in dealing with the euphoric aggressiveness of Yankee imperialism and difficulties because of the changes in East Europe. As an example, he noted the work done by the 73d Anniversary of the October Revolution Brigade which cut 100 million arrobas of cane during this harvest.

The parliamentary delegation headed by Nemmiche was also accompanied by Abdelhamid Latreche, Algerian ambassador to Cuba.

Iranian Ambassador on Expansion of Relations

FL0106204590 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1949 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Iranian Ambassador to Cuba Sayyed Mohammad Sadri Taba'i described bilateral relations between his nation and Cuba as solid and undergoing greater development. In a news conference held in Havana, the diplomat evoked the memory of the highest leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini; the first anniversary of his death will occur on 4 June.

The Islamic ambassador stressed that support for Third World countries, the struggle of the peoples for their liberation, and rejection of imperialism and any type of oppression are the foundation of Iranian policy, according to the thinking worked out by Khomeini. The Iranian representative evaluated our people's struggle against Yankee imperialism and pointed out Iran's desire to expand its economic and other relations with Havana.

Uruguayan Communist Leader Cited on Revolution

FL1206020490 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] A turning back of the Cuban revolution would be a tragedy for the continent, and the United States would feel it had a free hand to attempt to impose its will on all of Latin America. This was just stated in Montevideo by Jaime Perez, secretary general of the Uruguayan Communist Party.

The leader asserted that during his recent meeting with Cuban President Fidel Castro, they agreed on the need for unity among the Latin American peoples to face the negative U.S. policies. Jaime Perez said many governments of the region, which have different points of view from those of Cuba, are aware that it is vital for Latin America's independence that the Cuban revolutionary process be left standing.

The Uruguayan communist leader condemned Washington's permanent harassment of Cuba and said that Cuban leaders maintain the Cuban revolution's creative, fresh, and rectifying thinking of always. Jaime Perez noted that the rectification process began in 1986 in Cuba and that efforts are being made to overcome dogmatic patters which affected the Cuban communist movement in general.

Pedro Ross Meets Chinese Trade Union President

FL0206125590 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Pedro Ross, secretary general of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC], was received in Beijing with

expressions of sincere wishes for strengthening and developing bilateral relations. Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, welcomed Ross, who is also an alternate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, at the Great People's Palace in Beijing. The Chinese labor leader praised his country's traditional relations of friendship with our people who, he said, are successfully constructing socialism under the leadership of their highest leader, Fidel Castro.

Meets Shanghai Union Official

FL0506123590 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] CTC [Cuban Workers Federation] Secretary General Pedro Ross was given a warm welcome in Shanghai in the name of the five million workers of that Chinese city. (Yang Rong), president of the municipal union council, stated that the entire Shanghai working class rejoiced over Cuba's successes in building socialism. Ross asserted that since his arrival in China on 1 June, he has been able to see the progress in that country in recent years, and at the same time feel great enthusiasm because the welcome given the Cubans shows a truly revolutionary feeling of brotherhood and solidarity.

DPRK Solidarity 'Evident' During Ross's Trip

FL3105183990 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Trade union representatives from the DPRK and Cuba have reiterated that only socialism and communism can guarantee humanity's happiness. The solidarity that exists between the two countries and peoples has been evident during the visit to the DPRK made by Pedro Ross Leal, secretary general of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC].

The top Cuban trade union leader toured the DMZ of the Korean peninsula of Panmunjom, and he said that Korea's division is an artificial and unjust action created by the United States. Pedro Ross also visited the house where the cease-fire was signed by the United States and the DPRK in 1953. In addition, he toured areas of historic and cultural interest in the city of Kaesong, only eight km from the 38th Parallel.

The CTC secretary general repudiated the repression of the South Korean working class, and he expressed his solidarity with the people's struggle for reunification.

Vietnamese Leader Expresses Support for Socialism

FL0906122590 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, has expressed his conviction that Cuba will obtain new victories in the building of socialism. During an interview granted to PRENSA LATINA in Havana, Nguyen Van Linh earnestly hoped for this and conveyed greetings to the Cuban people. He said those people, led by the party headed by Fidel Castro, will successfully defeat all imperialist maneuvers. The Vietnamese party leader added: We support with various measures the progressive movements in the world, especially the communists that are struggling to maintain socialism as in China, the DPRK, and Cuba.

Interview With Namibian Security Minister

PA0706044590 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Peter Tseehama, Namibian minister of state for security, led his country's delegation to the eighth meeting of the Joint Commission on the Peace Agreements for Southwest Africa [15-second break in reception] the social problems of the new Government of Namibia are the need for housing because many persons who are returning to the country have found their homes destroyed. Education is also a problem as only the white population enjoyed this privilege. There are also serious health problems because there are very few hospitals in the cities but none in the rural areas where most of the population lives. Referring to the unemployment problem, Tseehama said:

[Begin Tseehama recording; in English with passage-by-passage translation into Spanish] There is high unemployment in the country at present. You know that unemployment has been created by demobilization of the [words indistinct] for example, in addition to our members who returned from abroad. This also includes those who left the rural areas and the cities during the war.

Therefore, one finds that the villages and cities are filled with an army of unemployed. I must say that there are fewer people employed than unemployed people. Therefore, the solution to this problem is to carry out many construction programs and build housing for the people. This is not an easy task. In the first place, we must reach agreements with [22-second break in reception].

We cannot say that we have full control over the borders. I just said that we have only been in power for two months and, therefore, we are still training the army and the police. After the training is completed, we will be able to send the soldiers to the borders. Our borders are so long —1,500 km from west to east. [end recording]

Peter Tseehama also referred to evidence that the United States and South Africa are using Namibia to support UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. He said there are certain planes flying over the country from South Africa toward Angola.

[Begin Tseehama recording] The United States has also vowed to continue helping UNITA until there is a cease-fire between UNITA and Namibia. The United States confirmed this, but, for our part, we are also telling them to get their hands out of Angola and the assistance to UNITA must come to an end. [end recording]

The minister of state for security of Namibia concluded his dialogue with the reporters by saying that his country's relations with Cuba began a long time ago and he hopes these relations will continue to become stronger and more solid.

UJC Special Plenum in Villa Clara Province

FL1206005890 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Extensive analysis and truly revolutionary remarks have kept the attention of the special plenum of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] in Villa Clara Province held to discuss, as the only point on the agenda, the call to the fourth party congress. Comrade Tomas Cardenas Garcia, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and first secretary of the PCC in Villa Clara was in attendance.

The little application of scientific achievements to daily life made by the Technical Youth Brigades and the National Association of Innovators and Efficiency Experts was extensively discussed.

[Begin first unidentified speaker recording] There are a number of examples, which I am not going to mention, that show how slow we are in things that obviously replace many imports. There are still many people who believe it is more convenient to buy them in the FRG or Japan. I do not why. I am talking about achievements made that are easy to introduce. We have not had the necessary economic control. A group of people have made efforts but the problem has not been solved. Although it is important we say that when things get stuck they should be taken to the appropriate level for resolution, there has to be a mechanism in the economic and political area that guarantees a greater efficiency, especially in the introduction of significant things. That is, that economic efforts can be made to replace imports. Consequently, we can save that important currency that we need so much. [end recording]

The general improvement of our economy in industry as well as in agriculture and other sectors interested all. The stability of the work force in the countryside and the ways to retain this force took up a significant amount of time during the discussions.

Some of the speakers referred to the political work of youth organization. It was said the treatment given youths who are not involved in any kind of activity, who need the most attention, is still deficient. The association of political organizations and the masses was a subject of great interest.

[Begin second unidentified speaker recording] I believe this is a role we cannot lose. If we are struggling to maintain... [rephrases] I believe the only party that has to exist is the Communist Party; it is the only one that has to exist. The Communist Party should improve this situation. I believe it should get to the agricultural laborer as well as to the professional, get to all levels in a different way. [end recording]

News Conference Held on CTC Election Process

FL0906013190 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] The workers will decide directly who their representatives will be in trade union sections and in other sectors of the workers' movement. The changes agreed upon by the 16th congress of the CTC [Cuban Workers Federation] will become effective with the start of the election process in September.

Francisco Duran, member of the national secretariat of the CTC, today explained the essence of these changes in a news conference.

In grass-roots elections, there will be as many candidates as nominated and the secretary general will be elected by secret and direct vote. In addition, the election of the trade union bureau and its secretary general through a conference or assembly meeting has been eliminated. The workers will be the ones who will make this decision through a secret vote in their grass-roots organizations. This means that the propaganda has to be activated to make the candidates and their work objectives known. Municipal and provincial assembly meetings that name their respective committees will also elect their own secretaries. In other words, the top workers' leader of a municipality or a province will be directly elected by an assembly meeting called to assess the organization at the end of a term in office.

It was also reported today that, for the first time, foreign citizens residing in Cuba who have worked for more than five years may be elected trade union leaders.

Franciso Duran said that the purpose of these changes is to further strengthen and expand democracy within the workers' movement.

Social Democrats Seek Promotion of Dialogue

PA0606034590 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1953 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Havana, 1 Jun (EFE)—The Social Democratic Party of Cuba, which has no legal recognition, today issued a communique signed by its delegate in Cuba, Roberto Luque Escalona. In the communique the party asks the communist government to promote a political dialogue.

The Social Democrats state that in their opinion the ideal time for holding this meeting would be the last quarter of this year, that the meeting should take place in Havana, and that the government should be responsible for promoting the meeting, which they suggest should be called the First Meeting on the Range of Contemporary Cuban Political Views.

The proposal was made on the basis of observed positive signs that seem to indicate that the Cuban Government has realized it is necessary to avoid confrontations.

The Social Democrats also believe that the proposed dialogue between the government and dissident organizations would necessarily be part of the people's discussion of the convoking of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba to be held during the first half of 1991.

The Social Democrats stated: The dialogue has been requested because to live in a viable society it is necessary to acknowledge the fact that there are diverse points of views and alternate economic, political, and social plans.

According to the Social Democrats, the dissident groups that should be convoked to a dialogue by the government, in addition to their own party, are the human rights groups integrated into the Human Rights Coordinating Board and the Alternative Criterion and Independent Journalism Group.

The Social Democrats have also asked that Cuban ecclesiastic authorities on and off the island should be invited because of the interest they have demonstrated in promoting national dialogue.

Regarding Cuban organizations and prominent Cubans in exile, the Social Democrats suggested to the Cuban authorities that all those willing to participate in the political dialogue should be invited.

Commentary Highlights 'Advantages' of Socialism

FL0906184290 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Cuba guarantees work to all its citizens of working age. A clear example of this is that 92 percent of the internationalist combatants who fulfilled missions in different latitudes of the world recently have been placed in work or study centers immediately following their return to the country.

The state's efforts have also reached hundreds of young people who preferred to continue their studies. The thousands of Cubans who contributed for years with their internationalist work and now, upon their return to the fatherland, have absolute guarantees and security.

In Latin America this is something like looking for the classical needle in a haystack. Argentina, Venezuela, and Brazil, countries with true armies of unemployed people have their true Achilles heel in this socioeconomic area. Some Latin American countries' percentage of unemployed or underemployed people reaches 50 and even 60 percent of the active working population.

In the current world in which we are, with the transformations and changes that are heading toward market economy and open political involutions, the scourge of unemployment has turned into the main whip. Every day news in Poland refers to the high indexes of unemployment that East European country already has. The situation is not sparing Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Hungary. Even the implementation of a regulated market economy in the USSR will also affect employment sources which were stable up to now.

The over 92 percent of our internationalist combatants who have been placed in productive jobs are making their contributions in the steelworking and light industries or in construction. Their salaries are stable. They are part of a workers' roaster and their domestic economy is regular and planned.

Cuba also subsidizes important basic goods such as milk, meat, cereals, and others. They are obvious advantages of the economic system. They are realities of socialism which can be touched with the hands.

1,753 Internationalists Back From Angola in May

FL0206112790 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1014 GMT 2 Jun 90

[From the "Haciendo Radio" program]

[Text] With the arrival this morning of a new group of Cuban internationalists, more than 34,800 combatants have returned from Angola since the agreements were signed at the United Nations in 1988 based on the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia. The internationalist combatants were warmly received upon their arrival by a delegation of leaders of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Interior Ministry headed by Antonio Rodriguez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister president of the Central Planning Board.

In May 1990 alone, 1,753 Cuban soldiers departed the People's Republic of Angola. According to the timetables established in the Bipartisan Agreement signed by the Governments of Cuba and Angola, the total and permanent return of the Cuban internationalist contingent will be completed by July 1991.

Diversion ILO of Programs to Europe Opposed

FL1106182790 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Latin American delegates, including Cuba's, today expressed their opposition to having the International Labor organization, ILO, divert resources to East Europe at the expense of the underdeveloped region.

Juan Aguero, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the CTC [Cuban Workers Federation], expressed his disapproval of the attitude of some ILO delegates at the 77th International Labor Conference who have called for diverting the Latin American technical assistance programs to East Europe. Augero called for the development

of new financial sources to satisfy the demands of the East European trade unions without harming Latin America.

Jorge Fernandez Gonzalez, president of the Confederation of Chilean Port Workers, described the position of the defenders of East Europe as being incorrect because the ILO programs are much more necessary in Latin America, especially in the area of technical assistance and trade union development.

Leaders from Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia agreed with the statements made by the Cuban and Chilean representatives attending the conference in Geneva, where the blatant discrepancy between the two movements has become evident. The topic has also been highly debated at other international forums since Latin America and other Third World regions fear being deprived of resources from organizations, the United Nations, the World Bank, and even from government programs of industrialized nations, for the benefit of East Europe.

Tribunal President Defends Country's Penal System

PA0606155290 Havana International Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Jose Raul Amaro, president of the Supreme People's Tribunal, noted that the counterrevolutionary prisoners of the country enjoy good health and humane treatment. Amaro said that the Cuban penal code is among the most advanced in the world. He recalled, in fact, that it had been the first to include UN recommendations on penal matters. He termed absurd the accummulation of sanctions and accusations against Cuba for supposedly violating human rights.

Refuting discrediting campaigns against Cuba that have originated in the United States, the Cuban magistrate said that the United States does not have the moral authority to serve as adviser, unless it is of infamy and aggression, just ask the blacks, Chicanos, and immigrants of all kinds.

Ministry Says UK, Not Japanese, Ship Detained

PA0606042090 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] A Foreign Ministry source has confirmed in Havana that the ship captured Saturday [2 June] in Cuba's territorial waters flies a British flag, has an Austrian captain, and carries an international crew of some ten people.

The crew of the ship, which violated Cuba's waters north of eastern Holguin Province, includes four U.S. citizens, two British citizens, and one Japanese citizen.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry source denied reports by international news agencies that an incident of the same nature had occurred with a Japanese ship.

Nation Begins Meteor 90 Exercise 2 Jun

FL0206120290 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1059 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] The Meteor 90 exercise will soon begin throughout the country for the purpose of training the administrative organs in the application of civil defense measures in case of catastrophes. The degree of the territories' preparation for confronting these cases can thus be determined.

This exercise will begin at 0700 [1100 GMT], in one minute, and will last until 1500. It will take place in several municipalities in each province, particularly in defense zones, economic areas, and in the eastern territories. The administrative organs, defense councils, and general staffs will practice what to do in the case of a massive hurricane. The other provinces and the special municipality, the Isle of Youth, will practice what to do in the case of chemical accidents resulting from technological accidents and forest fires resulting from oil installations, as well as of the rupture of dams and other incidents.

Tourism Yields Over $200 Million Every Year

FL3105144290 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Our country has an income of over $200 million every year in the area of tourism. This was reported by Rafael Sed Perez, president of the National Tourism Institute [Intur] during a news conference with national and foreign reporters accredited to the 11th Cuba 90 tourism convention being held in Varadero. He added that Cuba currently has 13,000 rooms for domestic and international tourism. Sed Perez said 5,000 rooms will be completed this year and that most of them will be located in Havana, Cayo Largo del Sur, and Varadero.

State Finance Committee Reports Subsidy Total

FL0706125090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Subsidies for basic products paid by the Cuban state's central budget totaled 81.3 million pesos during the first quarter of this year. The State Committee for Finance has reported that this figure bears witness to the government's desire to keep the prices of these products unchanged. Many governments, including some in East Europe now, are seeking solutions to various types of economic problems—to which our country is not an exception—in price increases, which are seriously compromising the people's standard of living.

Government Maintains Prices of Basic Products

FL0806234490 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2323 GMT 8 Jun 90

[From the "Exclusivo" program]

[Text] Friends, the Cuban Government has announced its decision to maintain the current prices of regulated,

basic consumer products. The State Committee for Finance said that the Cuban state is willing to maintain unchanged the prices of these products so as to not affect the population's standard of living.

This measure is a response to deteriorating economic difficulties arising from different circumstances to which our country has not been immune. Many countries, including some in East Europe, have tried to alleviate this situation by hiking the prices of basic consumer products.

People Urged To Not Tolerate Waste of Supplies

FL0906151790 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1406 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Commentary by Rafael Soria Gonzalez]

[Text] The situation the country is facing in providing supplies to the population is not a secret to anyone. One has to also talk about the obvious effort being made by the top leadership of the country regarding this matter. However, do we use our resources properly? It is not a matter of what is not done at a certain facility because a ship loaded with oil or necessary raw materials did not arrive on time or that a lack of parts paralyzes production in some areas at times. It is a matter of indolence—of which we have talked about so many times—and the lack of good use of our own resources, which at times are sadly wasted before our eyes without, at times, having an answer concerning how to get rid of such illness.

What good does it do to the country to make huge efforts if later, when we obtain a product, we do not fully use it. Consequently, losses are increased. Such is the case in the production of tubers, vegetables, and fruits. We have a pretty comprehensive food program which includes many necessary goods for the people. Nevertheless, many lack an efficient economic awareness in making good use of them. Who has not seen a tuber vendor post or a farmers market stand full of good and rotten potatoes, all mixed together? Or pineapples and mangoes that are spoiled for different reasons? Sometimes they arrive at the stands in poor condition, but at other times this happens because the good and spoiled goods are not separated.

The administrator is a state representative, therefore, he should look after the interests of the people. Sometimes we find in a market employees walking around or chatting when they could be useful carrying out necessary tasks that go without being done. What has been the consumers' attitude when they find employees who show lack of concern about our resources? With a few exceptions, they are tolerated. If the losses were taken out of the salary of those who are responsible, things would change. If we really want to boost the motor of efficiency and the better use of things, the combatant people should not wait for an inspector, who has not solved the problem so far. The people should demand an explanation at the right time from those who trample their interests.

Construction Ministry Reduces Cement-Use Index

FL0906134690 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Excerpt] The Construction Ministry has reduced the grey cement consumption indicator to 420 kg per cubic meter of concrete. Construction workers made a great effort and are attempting to reduce the index even more this year. They will consider the use of [word indistinct] in the construction of industrial and water projects. This material guarantees the concrete's resistance, durability, and waterproofing. [passage omitted]

Holguin Applies Strict Water Restrictions

FL1106143590 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1410 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] As of today, the supply of water to the city of Holguin will be strictly regulated because of the effect the intense drought, which has affected the territory for several years, has had on two dams. The Guirabo dam, which has a capacity of about 16 million cubic meters, now has about two million cubic meters of water while the Cacoyuguin dam has about .9 million cubic meters of water. Those low levels have only occurred three times in the past 30 years. The only dam now being used is the Quibara dam, which is less than half full, thus requiring Holguin's population and industries to rationally use the precious liquid.

In accordance with the state of emergency declared in the capital of the province, water supplies will be regulated as of today. Water will be available for six hours on one day, and will be off for two days to conserve the only water that is available.

Antigua & Barbuda

Judicial Inquiry Into Arms Shipment Begins

FL0106221590 Bridgetown CANA in English 2139 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] St. John's, Antigua, June 1, CANA—Antigua's judicial inquiry into the controversial transshipment of Israeli arms through here in April 1989 was held up for about five hours Friday [1 June], after the sole commissioner, British lawyer Louis Blom Cooper, was delayed overseas. Attorney General Keith Forde told a gathering at the Moravian provincial headquarters, venue for the inquiry, that Blom Cooper, who was due on Thursday [31 May], missed his connecting flight from Miami because of industrial action there and was now due on Friday afternoon.

When Blom Cooper arrived, he was sworn in by Governor General Sir Wilfred Jacobs before starting the

proceedings at about 3:40 p.m. He then dealt with routine procedural matters before adjourning the hearing until July 16. Government instituted the hearing after the Colombian Government had complained to Antigua last April that it found a quantity of Israeli-made arms on the estate of a Colombian drug lord—arms that were purported to have been sent to the Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force.

The administration of Prime Minister Vere Bird Sr. denied it ordered the arms. Israeli documents have implicated former Public Works Minister Vere Bird Jr, son of the prime minister. He has, however, denied any involvement, but has relinquished cabinet duties pending outcome of the inquiry. He was present Friday along with his legal representatives Barbadian Richard Cheltenham, Antiguan Queen's Counsel Bernice Lake and Kittian Fitzroy Byrant.

Also present were local lawyer Clare Roberts, representing Head of the Defence Force Colonel Clyde Walker, who has denied any involvement in the controversy, and Guyanese Rex Mckay, representing the state, along with Counsel to the Commission Geoffrey Robertson.

Haiti

Controversy Over Finance Minister's Appointment

AC Asks Replacement of Legagneur

FL3105194790 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 31 May 90

[Excerpts] The Assembly for Concerned Action [AC] of political parties declares, in a letter it has sent Haitian President Ertha Pascal Trouillot, that the moment has come to call her attention to the fact that she reasoned badly and took improper action when she appointed Mrs. Yolene Legagneur minister of economy and finance.

According to the members of the AC the reasons are, first, that the way the appointment was made does not respect the terms of the protocol agreement of 4 March 1990 that the president accepted, for she did not submit the choice to the State Council for ratification as the protocol stipulates.

Second, this appointment could give rise to a wave of protest from the population because the new minister of economy and finance was a founding member of the Jean-Claudist political party, PNP [National Progressive Party]. LE NOUVELLISTE of 22 August 1985 may be referred to in this connection. Therefore, Mrs. Legagneur is not credible in the eyes of the population.

Third, those who are against elections could take advantage of this faux pas to stir things up in Haiti and disturb the climate, which could work against the good atmosphere everyone needs at present.

For all these reasons, the AC asks the president to have the wisdom and patriotism to renounce her decision and reach agreement with the State Council on a good choice. [passage omitted]

Three [AC] political parties did not sign this letter: MIDH [Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti], Panpra [Nationalistic and Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti], and MNP-28 [National Patriotic Movement of 28 November]. [passage omitted]

Council Says Protocol Violated

FL0206140790 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] We have learned that the State Council, an institution created after the fall of General Prosper Avril's military government to help effect the transition to democracy successfully, announced yesterday in the capital that it does not approve of the appointment of Haiti's new finance minister because the appointment violates the protocol agreement signed on 4 March from which the executive and the Council of State derive their power. The current finance minister, Mrs. Violene [first name as heard] Legagneur was a founding member of Jean-Claude Duvalier's National Progressive Party [Pati Nasyonal Progresis, PNP].

In a communique issued yesterday, Thursday [31 May], the State Council declares that it learned through the press about the acquiescence of the government on 22 May, the day Mrs. Legagneur became finance minister.

The State Council feels it is aware of the complexity of the current political juncture, and hopes to solve this problem quickly. Mrs. Legagneur had already been contested by the Council of State last March, when she was appointed director general at the Ministry of Finance. Back then, an understanding was reached regarding this matter. That is why Mrs. Legagneur was allowed to remain in the position of Finance Ministry director general.

The State Council says it is at present holding talks, negotiating with provisional president Ertha Pascal Trouillot to find a solution to this problem.

OGITH Asks Reconsideration

FL0206143290 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] During a news conference yesterday morning at its headquarters in Delmas, the executive committee of the General and Independent Organization of Haitian Workers, OGITH, asked the government to reconsider its appointment of Mrs. Legagneur as minister of economy and finance. [passage omitted]

Chamber Wants Protocol Respected

FL0706131690 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] The Haitian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has intervened in the crisis around the contested appointment of Mrs. Legagneur [as finance minister], and demands that the 4 March 1990 agreements be respected.

In a press release, the commercial and industrial community says it is already being suffocated by the big energy crisis, the economic crisis, and many other problems. It also says it will not accept having to once again bear the costs of the nepotism, irresponsibility, and inconsequentiality of political leaders with little concern for the higher interests of the Haitian people and who too often forget that there is a fatherland to preserve and safeguard.

The respect of the protocol agreement that is the basis for the contract binding the executive led by a judge of the Court of Cassation and the State Council—which is an emanation of political, popular, and socioprofessional organizations and eight geographic departments—remains the sole guarantee of the current stability of the government, says the Chamber of Commerce and Industry which urges President Trouillot and the Council of State to get back on the path of accord by respecting the common committments deliberately and publicly made before the nation and international public opinion.

State Council Bulletin Critical of Government

FL1106164990 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1830 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] According to the first information bulletin put out by the Council of State on the government's activities, the sociopolitical situation, and the relations between the Council of State and the executive branch of the government, the State Council is not satisfied with the work done by the 13 March Government after two and one-half months in power.

The Council, comprised of representatives of the civilian society and the nation's nine geographical departments and which is, within the government, the channel through which the popular demands should pass—says this bulletin—acknowledges that after two and one-half months in power, the provisional government has not satisfied the most pressing popular demands.

According to the bulletin, the State Council has always taken a clear stand on the four big priority matters the government should have addressed, or at least partially solved during its short time in power.

The first of these problems is the matter of insecurity and the judiciary. The Council of State, which considers the problem of insecurity a political problem, has always asked that political solutions to the problem be sought—such as dissolving prefectures, disarming undercover detectives [atache], making required changes in communal committees, and bringing into court any and all persons sponsoring insecurity or who commit crimes against the population. Although the prefectures have been dissolved, there have been no results in disarming the macoutes and undercover detectives, says the State Council, which points out that the courts move at a snail's pace in such cases.

Regarding diverse crimes committed over the past four years, as well as more recent crimes, the State Council says it proposed that two investigating committees be formed: one for crimes committed long ago, such as on 29 November [election-day killings], 11 September [St. Jean Bosco Church killings], 26 April [Fort Dimanche incident], and so forth; and another for recent crimes such as those at Piatte and Cabaret. No committee was ever formed and now there has been another massacre in Perodin, the latest event clearly demonstrating that a stop must simply be put to the section-chief problem if the authorities wish to establish peace and security in Haiti.

Regarding the insecurity in the capital, the State Council proposed armed military support for the neighborhood committees, that each committee be accompanied by an armed soldier, to allow civilian society to participate in assuring security in Haiti, says the bulletin. In this connection, the Council asked for certain reforms in the Army to bring that institution into line with the democratic aspirations of the Haitian people. Despite all these appeals and proposals, however, the State Council—which is not empowered to execute—notes with anxiety that no progress has been made because there is greater insecurity than ever, although the police say the work is not too excessive for them despite the fact that they lack materials and equipment.

Regarding the second problem of cleaning up the public administrations, the bulletin says the Council proposed that, in case of conflict, a provisional management committee be formed to avoid uprootings and rerootings guided from afar by renowned and crooked international wheeler-dealers through payoffs. Concerned with openness, the Council asked all heads of government administrations—(?such as) ministers and the governor of the bank, as well as the ministers who are chairmen of the boards of directors of autonomous institutions—to make public the amount of money they make. Meanwhile, to set an example, the members of the State Council, for their part, accepted half of the $1,500 salary proposed for them.

These State Council initiatives ran up against the great anger of certain old-time, public administration bigshots who are in the habit of making big bucks. One of them, for example, in a letter dated 29 May, told the Council that he did not acknowledge the State Council as an agency empowered to investigate how much civil servants make. These bigshots said that as far as they know, only the General Tax Directorate has that right.

The bulletin reports on a number of measures the Council proposed to clean up the public administration: first of all, holding civil servants fully responsible under the law by taking inventories and auditing all public enterprise and autonomous institution accountants—the people responsible for positions in which they had control of funds; inventorying all government property at the disposal of the public services; conducting investigations into all cases of corruption and fraud denounced by the press and the public hue and cry—such as at Teleco [national telephone company], TNH [National Haitian Television], and so forth; seeking to recover all stolen government property, particularly the scandalous cases of theft of public administration vehicles; taking measures aimed at permitting openness in the management of the public administration and all the autonomous institutions that the press and the public hue and cry have always pointed the finger at—says the Council's bulletin. Still, regarding the management of the government administrations, the State Council stressed that the executive branch of the government has never consulted it concerning the choice of diplomatic posts abroad, many of which are a waste of money. The Council declares that if the provisional government does not, in the short time it is in power, effect a cleanup in the public administration, it will not deserve to enjoy any credibility on the part of the population; and that it will be almost impossible for the future government to effect the cleanup.

Regarding the high cost of living, it is a disappointment to see that the prices of products of basic necessity have remained at their former levels since the 13 March government came to power. The cost of living has, in fact, increased, says the bulletin—which points out that a few measures taken by the Ministry of Commerce to bring down the prices of certain products such as sugar, flour, and rice, have come to nought. The big plunderers (?are employing) all means to block the application of these measures.

The Council reached agreement with the executive branch to form an emergency committee that was to be made up of representatives of the private sector, the unions, the socioprofessional associations, the nongovernmental organizations, the Ministries of Commerce and of Finance, and even of the State Council, to solve these problems competently and within openness. This committee has yet to be formed, says the bulletin.

Also, the Council proposed an action plan to use a special fund of approximately $1 million to provide small temporary jobs for the population. This proposal too did not go as had been agreed upon by the State Council and the executive branch of the government.

Last, the Council considers it urgent that the government examine the problem of the high cost of living and determinedly do something about it, and for the government (?to take) administrative, financial, and commercial measures allowing it to simultaneously control the rationalization and distribution of these products of basic necessity, as well as set their prices at a level at which the products can be bought by the masses. The Council had proposed some such measures such as: to set, at regular intervals, a maximum price at which all products can be sold throughout the national territory and make these prices public over radio and television; to create a special corps of commercial and fiscal inspectors to take over verification of prices and taxes; to strictly apply all the laws written under [Haitian President Dumarsais] Estime to combat contraband, black-marketing, and stockpiling of merchandise—so that merchandise could not be sold so people could engage in black-marketing with it; to take sanctions against those responsible for illicit traffic in all articles of basic necessity, as well as certain imported merchandise; to lower the price of fertilizers, seeds, wheat bran, and tools for working the land; to suppress all big market taxes and do away with all discriminatory dispositions affecting peasants, who continue to condemn the bad management of government administrations; to determine the volume of products of basic necessity that a person should bring into Haiti; and to make people pay taxes normally.

Those, then, are some of the most important comments in this bulletin that has just come out, in which the Council of State sets forth its position on the provisional government's two and one-half months in power, a bulletin in which the Council acknowledges that the provisional government has not (?done much to satisfy) popular demands.

Metropole Interviews State Council Members

FL0606142890 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Italicized passages are in Creole]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Following this crisis, Rothschild interviewed the members of the State Council. Has the State Council fulfilled its mission, or not?

[Rothschild] The setting up of a State Council to assist President Ertha Trouillot with her duties was viewed by different sectors of the population as an initiative to be encouraged despite the fact that it is not constitutional. Close to three months after they were installed last 16 March, the State Council members have still not succeeded in implementing the terms of the 4 March agreement that gave rise to the current government.

The agreement was clear, precise: The executive's important decisions were supposed to go through the State Council for Council approval. The State Council members say that up to the present, however, this has not happened. Thus, involuntarily, the 19 State Council members have so far not been able successfully to carry out the task entrusted to them by the Assembly for Concerted Action [AC], according to State Council members' statements.

(Lesly) Voltaire, member of the State Council's executive bureau, says the concentration of power by the executive

is the result of the unfortunate legacy left the country by the autocratic governments of the Duvaliers.

[Begin recording] [Voltaire] [passage omitted]*The executive inherited this absolute power symbolically, however, it does not have the means to apply absolute power. Thus, now and then it enters into conflict, has difficulties, and clashes with the State Council, which is a new institution—one I could call a decentralizing institution in that it does not function as an absolute power. It fractures power, and that is where the conflict derives from. [passage omitted] The executive appropriates all those prerogatives. It does not do this on purpose. This is because of the absolute nature of the presidency that it inherited; the form of government, which is arbitrary, which is not in the habit of sharing with other people the making of national decisions.*

[Reporter] *So, if you still cannot do the work you were supposed to, do you think the State Council has a reason for being?*

[Voltaire] *Yes, and it is precisely because it has a reason for being that there are conflicts at present. I mean, there are many decisions being made at present and if it were not for the fact that the State Council exists, these decisions would be made very erroneously.* [end recording]

Despite the many difficulties it is encountering in adapting, State Council President Louis E. Roy thinks there is still time for the Council to redress the situation. One of the problems the State Council is encountering is the problem of supervising activities within the public administrations, says Dr. Roy. Certain government ministers have been summoned before the Council, which meets at the Legislative Palace, however, the results expected from these meetings have not yet been obtained. [passage omitted] In any case, the Council feels it is more necessary than ever to at least begin to clean up the public administrations. Dr. Roy feels that without such a cleanup the future of the public services will be compromised.

[Begin recording] [Dr. Roy] [passage omitted]*We cannot solve the problem of the public administration in four or five months of a provisional government. It simply is not possible. We think, however, that a foundation for reform must be laid and the reform must be started. [passage omitted] We think it is in the interests of all public administration employees and of the entire population of Haiti that it be done and that it be started now.* [end recording]

Asked about the grafitti on the walls in the capital criticizing the State Council, Dr. Roy attributes it to the negative forces that wish to destabilize the country. The State Council president nevertheless remains confident in the nation's democratic future. [passage omitted]

New Group Questions Validity of State Council

FL0406165090 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Italicized passages are in Creole]

[Text] Reynold Georges, former member of the constitutional assembly and a former senator, has also stated his position on the disagreement between the State Council and the executive over the appointment of the current finance minister.

[Begin recording] [Georges] *Indeed, I am here to set forth our position on this matter, as president of the Alliance for the Liberation and Progress of Haiti [Alliance pour la Liberation et l'Avancement d'Haiti, ALA]. We sat down and studied this matter carefully, and arrived at the conclusion that we must support Mrs. Trouillot because, if it is the principle that is being argued and they say that the president has violated the protocol agreement, well we see that those who are saying the protocol agreement has been violated are also outside legality, and even outside legitimacy. I mean, the State Council came from nowhere. We just woke up one morning to find it there. It is not in the Constitution. We do not know where they got it. Therefore, what right does it have to interfere with the decisions of a president in power who is leading a country?*

It is true that it was they themselves who crookedly wheeled and dealed and put the president into power, however, it is the president who has assumed the responsibilities. Therefore, they do not have a right to be saying that they have to endorse everything the president does.

And that Alliance for Concerted Action, or whatever it is—Assembly for Concerted Action [AC]—too, after getting together to overthrow the government that was in place, which we agree was bad for the entire country, well, we think that AC should be out campaigning and organizing themselves to participate in elections. They should not be sitting there criticizing and plotting against a government that they have already formed, to get the country into still more difficulties than it already has!

[Reporter] *But Mr. Georges, the State Council members say they are defending a principle, that there was an agreement signed between themselves and Mrs. Trouillot and she violated this agreement by appointing the finance minister without their knowledge.*

[Georges] *Well, that is exactly what I am saying to you! Mrs. Trouillot cannot have violated an agreement that as far as we ourselves are concerned has never existed! Because the State Council has no legal authority or legitimacy whatsoever to exist! Even we the population of the Department of the Center, who are allegedly represented on the State Council, are sick and tired of writing letters and holding conferences to protest Rick Garnier, who allegedly represents the Department of the Center and whom nobody knows. He is a friend of one of them [not further identified]. They sent for their friends. They are a group of friends who are in the communism sector and who have gotten together to act [...ki dan le sekte*

kominisman k'ap aji]. We do not acknowledge those people at all. [end recording]

Those were statements by Reynold Georges, a former senator and former member of the constitutional assembly.

Claude Raymond Announces Candidacy for President

FL0606180090 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] One of the candidates who was not allowed to run in the elections that were to be held in 1987, Claude Raymond—who was going to run as the candidate of a political party called PRAN [acronym as heard] [Parti Rassemblement pour l'Entente Nationale, PREN, Assembly for National Accord]—has declared that he will definitely be participating in the elections that are to be held very soon here in Haiti. He is very optimistic about not being refused this time by the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP]. We will have you listen to a report on this matter by Radio Nationale's general director Ady Jean-Gardy.

[Jean-Gardy] *The only way for the country to reorganize itself is through elections, says former General Claude Raymond, who says he intends to participate in the presidential elections this year. Raymond says only a popular candidate supported by the Haitian people—or benefiting from what Raymond terms popular legitimacy—can become president. Raymond also says he is in favor of a government of national coalition in which everyone can participate, and that he is going to be a candidate in the elections for his own political party and not as an independent candidate.*

[Raymond] *I am going to run for the presidency under the banner of a political party. Of course I do not reject alliances with other political parties, but on the basis of particular criteria, criteria that everyone accepts, saying: Here is what we are going to study to arrive together at a single choice.*

Regarding the CEP, Raymond says today in the interview he gave Radio Nationale, that he hopes the CEP will act with great wisdom, which was not the case before 29 November 1987. In this connection he pointed out the presence on the CEP of three people who worked on the 1987 CEP.

[Raymond] *I think there are three figures from the first, 1987, CEP on the current CEP. If I am not mistaken, they are....[passage indistinct]*

[Announcer] Well, Gerard Beaubrun has stopped the tape for a moment because there is a small technical problem with the tape. We will come right back to this reportage by Jean-Gardy on former General Claude Raymond's participation in the coming elections in Haiti.

[Raymond] *...Emmanuel Ambroise, Sabalat, and Philippe Jules; there are the six other members of the CEP.*

I myself, however, would like to make a statement concerning the people who participated in the formulation-....[rephrases] the people who wrote the 1987 electoral law: I think this time they will be wise enough, patriotic enough, have enough wisdom and enough patriotism, to allow....[rephrases] to write an open, truly democratic, electoral law, where it is not a few men meeting in an airconditioned office—to be more precise, nine comfortably seated men meeting in an airconditioned office—who will decide the fate of the entire nation.

Former General Claude Raymond says this time he is determined to address himself to the judiciary if the CEP shunts him aside once again. He also said the accusations holding him responsible for the 29 November 1987 massacre—when many voters waiting to vote were massacred—are unfounded. How does he explain the massacre?

[Raymond] *I have absolutely nothing to do with the 29 November events, [repeats] absolutely nothing to do with the 29 November events, which must not be.... [rephrases] which one must not isolate from all the events preceding 29 November, during the entire month of November.*

Let me remind you of something, very briefly. Just two points.

Namphy, General Namphy, in Santo Domingo, attributed the events of 29 November and the preceding days to a certain church, to certain members of a certain church who are not thinking of elections, who simply want to take power by assault, with no elections.

Second, President Manigat declared publicly that now-deceased Colonel Jean-Claude Paul had confided to him that it was ultra.... [rephrases] Army extremists who were behind the unfortunate events of 29 November 1989.

A Harvard University delegation that came to Haiti said the 29 November incidents were realized by foreign elements, foreign services [not further identified].

I think these are valid arguments. The only argument I can add is that they [not further identified] attribute 29 November to the people who did not participate in the 29 November elections. Please remember, however, that those same people who did not participate in the 29 November elections did not participate in the 17 January elections either. Now the 17 January elections unfolded normally, without incident. Of course there was very little participation, nevertheless, the elections went off without any regrettable incidents, without any bloody incidents. And if the same causes produce the same effects, if it had been the people shunted aside from the 29 November elections who provoked the 29 November massacre, the same thing would have happened on 17 January. Yet nothing like that happened on 17 January. Thus, one has to think that there were people who had other interests who provoked.... [rephrases] it was people who had other

interests at stake who provoked the events of 29 November—and that there is no question of going and accusing people. In fact, these are pretty much political accusations. Unfortunately, they [not further identified] used those bloody and thoroughly regrettable incidents to try, politically, to get at certain political adversaries. That is unfortunately what the whole thing was about.

[Jean-Gardy] *That is the version of Claude Raymond, former general of the Haitian Armed Forces—which is unfortunately not the version of other sectors in Haiti.*

Former General Raymond, whom several reports originating in the United States have accused of being responsible for the 29 November 1987 events, is a former commander of the Presidential Guard, a former Haitian Armed Forces commander under the Papa Doc and Baby Doc regimes. He was minister of interior in the 1970's and a Conajec [Conseil National Jean-Claudist, vehicle for Jean-Claude Duvalier's political ideas] official.

Raymond, who says he has many people behind him, founded, after Baby Doc's departure, a political party called PREN. He refutes everyone who says he committed any improper acts under the past administrations.

President Salinas Travels to United States

PA1006180690 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1716 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Jun (NOTIMEX)—President Carlos Salinas de Gortari traveled to the United States today for a three-day visit in which he will seek to strengthen bilateral relations, especially in the area of trade.

The president left from the presidential hangar at 1030 and will arrive at Andrews Air Base this afternoon. From there he will go to the White House to hold private talks with U.S. President Bush.

During the meeting, the two presidents will analyze various aspects of bilateral relations, as well as the possibilities of increasing trade.

Salinas de Gortari will be in Washington until 12 June. On that day, he will travel to Chiapas, where he will embark on a working tour to inspect various social interest projects.

Explanation Asked From U.S. on 'Drug Experts'

PA0806180890 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1739 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jun (EFE)—The Mexican Foreign Secretariat has asked the U.S. Government to explain a report that appeared in a U.S. newspaper on 7 June. The report says that the U.S. Government has a military team of drug experts at its embassy in Mexico.

In the petition, made through a diplomatic note, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat says that it has no knowledge of this unit that—according to the LOS ANGELES TIMES—is in Mexico by virtue of an agreement between the two governments.

The newspaper points out that this unit is similar to the one operating in South America, and it receives information from U.S. bases throughout the hemisphere.

El Salvador's Cristiani Comment During Visit

PA0806221990 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2039 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani has accused Cuba of promoting violence and war in Central America. He also said he hopes that Cuba will decide to support the peace efforts in El Salvador.

Cristiani, who was interviewed at the end of his visit to the Mexican Senate, said that his goal is to reach a definite cease-fire by mid-September. After that he will seek the incorporation of the rebels into a peaceful political life.

He said that to reach this goal spaces are being opened so the different Salvadoran sectors can sit down to talks, "because communication fosters understanding."

When asked about the arrest of Mexican teacher Maria Eugenia Ochoa in Salvadoran territory, Cristiani said that she has been remanded to a court. He said, "She is in the first stage of the process to see if there is cause for trial or if she pleads innocent."

He said that the two governments have not discussed the issue. He said that Mexican diplomatic representatives have admitted that there is nothing irregular in the case and that it is a normal trial.

In another part of the interview, Cristiani said that the war in his country has destroyed much economic potential because most attacks have been made against the country's infrastructure.

He said that he hopes that "once the conflict ends, economic development will take a totally different bent."

He said that Mexico had been receptive to his request to increase the oil that Mexico sells to El Salvador within the San Jose Agreement. He added that this would help to rebuild the Salvadoran economy.

He concluded by saying that the murder of the Jesuit priests is still being investigated and that it is hoped that the investigation will end soon and the culprits will face the maximum sentence.

Further on Cristiani Remarks

PA0906155390 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1236 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Report by Norma Brennan]

[Text] Although the Salvadoran peace process is irreversible, Cuba has played a role in preventing peace, Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani said. Cuba's attitude is changing and, hopefully, it will support peace; it is time to end the destruction and bloodshed imposed by ideological insanity and fanaticism, he added. Hostilities must end, and the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] must be incorporated into El Salvador's political and civilian life. The goal is to attain peace by mid-September, Cristiani also noted.

After stressing his desire that Mexico help his nation on the path toward peace, the Salvadoran president said his country will need Mexican aid, chiefly to rebuild its productive infrastructure and to reactivate its progress and economy. That way, his country would reach a harmonic coexistence at a faster pace, and weapons and violence would be eradicated forever. Cristiani made those remarks at the Mexican Senate, which convened to welcome him in a solemn session. Cristiani talked with the senators about his desire to improve and consolidate democracy in his country. He pointed to the far-reaching opportunities for bilateral financial cooperation in the project that will electrically link El Salvador and Honduras, and the expansion of the San Jose Pact—thanks to which 28.8 million barrels of crude oil had accumulated as of 30 March.

Addressing businessmen later, Cristiani noted the urgent need for greater exchange in Latin America. Unity is mentioned as a result of the commercial injustices between north and south. United we grow strong, he said. The president described the protectionism of the superpowers as a factor that limits Latin America's interregional commerce. In Central America, for example, interregional commerce has been impossible despite the proximity of those nations.

Salinas Meets Cuba's Carlos Rafael Rodriguez

PA0806031790 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0256 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jun (NOTIMEX)—President Carlos Salinas de Gortari met with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, at the official residence of Los Pinos today.

During the meeting Salinas de Gortari and Rodriguez examined the bilateral relations between the two countries, as well as the most important aspects of the Latin American and international situations.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez talked to President Salinas de Gortari about the changes currently being experienced in Cuba.

The Cuban guest also met with Foreign Secretary Fernando Solana Morales.

President Installs Human Rights Commission

PA0906123590 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has installed the National Human Rights Commission. At the ceremony he said that the government of the republic intends to eliminate all forms of impunity. He also stressed that the government does not endorse any violation of rights, will not tolerate abuses, slips, or excesses, and will not defend petty tyrannies or personal interests that are placed above the law.

[Begin Salinas recording] The concerns in Mexico will not be as they were in the past. We will face new threats to human rights, no matter from where they come. The new social attitude and the plans for a reformed state are based on the law and on fulfilled and shared responsibilities. There should be no doubt that the government's political line is defending human rights, punishing anyone who violates those rights, and effectively eliminating all forms of impunity. [end recording]

President Salinas de Gortari added that drug trafficking is a serious threat to human rights.

[Begin Salinas recording] We will use all the available force against drug trafficking. However, we will not create a greater threat in the institutions in charge of conducting this struggle. Let this be clear: We will not let the public force hinder the liberties and rights in the struggle against a common enemy—the drug trafficker. [end recording]

Government Secretary Fernando Gutierrez Barrios mentioned the basis for the newly formed National Human Rights Commission, saying that Mexico has always been a land of liberties and that the commission's main goal is to make justice and law prevail over arbitrariness and violence.

President Salinas described as atrocious the murder of Norma Corona, a human rights leader in Sinaloa, and offered the participation of the country's entire judicial force to ensure that this crime will not go unpunished.

[In a similar report on the installation ceremony, Mexico City XHTV Television in Spanish at 0200 GMT on 7 June adds: "Jorge Carpizo was appointed head of this special commission, and the other members are author Carlos Fuentes; journalists Carlos Payan, Hector Aguilar Camin, and Alejandro Junjo de la Vega; Dr. Rodolfo Stabenhagen; Professor Oscar Gonzalez Cesar; Guillermo Wong Hill Batalla; Jesuit priest Carlos Escandon Dominguez; Rosario Green; Salvador Valencia Carmona; and peasant leader Javier Hill."]

Editorial Questions Direction of Trade Agreement

PA0106191890 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 23 May 90 p 14

[Editorial: "Trade Agreement and Real Economic Progress"]

[Text] Yesterday Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari received the Senate's report on the conclusions of the Mexican International Commercial Relations National Forum. After receiving the report, he reaffirmed his belief that a free-trade agreement with the United States will promote investments and bilateral trade and protect human and labor rights for Mexican immigrants. He pointed out that this agreement differs from an agreement to join a common market because it is strictly limited to economics and trade and expressly does not include politics. He said that this agreement will be supplemented by a series of multilateral efforts to promote exports, to get as many economic benefits as possible, and to diversify international relations.

The free-trade agreement is vital to the current government's economic strategy. It will bolster the investors' trust in the Mexican economy—an economy that was destroyed by many years of inflation, stagnation, and decapitalization, as well as by a lack of resources for sustained development.

If we were to evaluate the recent conclusions of the forum, we would have to agree that it has created a consensus on the advantages of a free-trade agreement with the United States, and on the usefulness of the agreement in complementing our economy's upsurge in

the last few years. Businessmen, professionals, intellectuals, and government officials have agreed on this.

However, perhaps because of a lack of time, the forum did not fully analyze what trade integration will mean for our country and people.

Among other things, the forum did not discuss the elimination of subsidies; the social losses caused by the restructuring (or disappearance) of the more inefficient Mexican industries; the direct access of the U.S. to our country's natural resources, including the oil and energy industry, or Pemex [Mexican Petroleum]; and the environmental and social problems caused by the transfer of many foreign industries to Mexico to obtain the benefits of cheap labor. These are very important matters that Mexican authorities must negotiate carefully with their U.S. counterparts.

The economic growth that would result from expanding bilateral trade would increase the country's available foreign exchange. However, this would not necessarily represent real economic progress if it affects the country's self-determination and does not improve living conditions. The authorities must prevent this from happening. Our authorities have the implicit duty to move away from the model that makes very low salaries the cornerstone of export growth.

Dispute Over Interpretation of Agreements Viewed

PA0406182590 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 27 May 90 p 3

[Editorial: "Mexico-United States: Different Concepts of Legality"]

[Text] The 30th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Meeting concluded on 26 May in Boston with several general agreements, the most outstanding of which were—in addition to the proposal for a free trade agreement between the two countries—the pledge to comply with all of each other's laws, respect each other's legal systems and, therefore, each other's respective sovereignties.

The agreements reached give us a glimpse of the light and shadows of a bilateral relationship. While on one level (especially the economic level) progress is still being made, on the diplomatic level it would seem as if Mexico and the United States are interpreting these resolutions quite differently. It is paradoxical that a resolution demanding respect for national laws and sovereignty was approved, and immediately after the chairman of the U.S. delegation, Democrat Senator Christopher Dodd, undermined Mexico's demand that Dr. Humberto Alvarez Machain be returned, and the individuals responsible for his kidnapping be extradited.

However, that is not all. It was also agreed to revise the agreements on the struggle against drug trafficking, and the only novelty is the possibility of sending PGR [Attorney General's Office] agents to the United States as observers. According to Washington, the presence of DEA [Drug Enforcement Agency] agents in Mexico is not in question. Senator Dodd made that clear when he said that DEA agents must remain in our country "because the struggle against drug trafficking is an international effort." If we are not misinterpreting his statement, he meant that the U.S. Government, through the DEA, is supposed to control the world struggle against drugs.

Even worse is the Democratic congressman's interpretation of the Camarena case. There is no doubt that regardless of his nationality, Camarena was murdered in Mexico; therefore, our authorities are the only ones legally authorized to handle the case. However, according to Dodd, "all those implicated in the Camarena case should be brought to the United States and judged."

Would Dodd and those who think like him find it acceptable if the Mexican Government demanded that the murderers of dozens of Mexicans—killed only because of their nationality—be judged in Mexico? Although it has been said many times, it is worth repeating: Any bilateral policy should be based on mutual respect.

PRI Claims Victory in Uruapan Elections

PA0706122990 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1300 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] Secretary General Rafael Rodriguez Barrera has said that the extraordinary elections held in Uruapan, Michoacan State, were held in total order and in strict compliance with the law. Reiterating that his political party won Sunday's [3 June's] elections in Uruapan, the PRI leader presented photostats of the tally sheets filled at the voting places that state the PRI won by a wide margin.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] Most of the ballots have been counted, and the PRI received 13,767 votes; the PRD [Party of the Democratic Revolution] received 7,913 votes; and the PAN [National Action Party], 4,781 votes. We are making this statement based on the verbal reports made by our representatives at the different voting places, on the precise information provided by our delegates, and on the tally sheets. [end recording]

The PRI leader said that, according to the tally sheets, the PAN and PRD representatives signed almost all the tally sheets and have recognized that there were no incidents. Rodriguez said that the elections in Uruapan, Michoacan, were observed by many representatives of the various political parties, and it would therefore be dangerous to request an annulment.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] We ask the opposition to admit what their representatives at the voting places already admitted. They admitted that it was an election without incidents and an election that our party won.

The people cannot live in constant pre- and post-electoral anguish, and the opposition must not maintain this situation of uncertainty by basing themselves on groundless arguments. [end recording]

Rafael Rodriguez Barrera said that it would be absurd to think of a third round of elections in Uruapan, Michoacan, because the people voted in a calm environment. He stressed that the official results to be announced by the Electoral Municipal Commission on Sunday should not be challenged. In conclusion, Rodriguez called on the political parties in Michoacan State to maintain peace and respect the law.

Meanwhile, PRI Deputy Victor Hugo Zelaya said that it would be senseless to request the annulment of the elections held in Uruapan. He said that the cleanest and most observed elections ever held in the country were held in Uruapan, Michoacan.

Sunday's extraordinary elections in Uruapan were the main topic discussed during a six-hour public meeting of the Chamber of Deputies during which 27 deputies, representing four political parties, spoke. The PARM [Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution], the PAN, and the PRD have requested the annulment of the extraordinary elections. According to them, there were problems at more than 50 percent of the voting places caused mainly by names not appearing in the electoral lists.

Deputy Victor Hugo Zelaya said that, like it or not, the PRI won because it worked hard to recover lost political space. He urged the opposition to recognize its defeat. He said that the people, and not the PRI, caused their defeat. He said the PRD's defeat is the result of internal division and division within the national directorate.

Spain Forgives Part of Mexico's Debt

PA0406184790 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2034 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Madrid, 31 May (NOTIMEX)—The Spanish and Mexican Finance Ministers, Carlos Solchaga and Pedro Aspe respectively, today signed a protocol in Madrid whereby Spain forgave half of the $156 million that Mexico owes Spanish banks.

According to this agreement, the Mexican Government will issue bonds for little more than the $78 million that Spanish banks will receive at the rate of 50 cents to the U.S. dollar. The bonds will be endorsed by the Spanish Government.

Aspe described the Spanish initiative as "novel and bold" and thanked the Spanish Government for its assistance last year when Mexico was experiencing difficulties in negotiating its foreign debt, which amounted to little more than $100 billion at the time.

According to official sources, the uncertainty of collecting the total debt led Spain to this decision.

Mexico succeeded in reducing its foreign debt to $80 billion early this year as the result of an agreement in the framework of the Brady Plan.

According to the agreement, the Mexican bonds will mature in 17 years, with a four-year grace period and a six-month LIBOR [London Interbank Offered Rate] interest rate. The amortization will be effected in 26 quarterly payments, the first on 28 June 1994 and the last in December 2006.

In July, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez signed a letter of intent on debt reduction. In December, a royal decree authorized the government to endorse the Mexican bonds.

During the ceremony to sign the accord, Solchaga pointed out the Mexican Government's efforts to reorganize the economy. Solchaga called upon other countries with debt problems to follow Mexico's example.

"There is no better or greater guarantee that Mexico will comply with the amortization payments than the rapid development of the Mexican economy's growth potential," Golchaga said.

After forgiving 7 billion pesetas of Nicaragua's foreign debt, this becomes the second such operation carried out by Spain with a Latin American country.

The Mexico-Spain financial and commercial cooperation agreement is part of the process that Spain initiated two years ago with accords signed with Argentina and Morocco. With these accords, Spain intended to increase its presence in these countries.

Spain could reach similar agreements with Venezuela, Chile, Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Algeria in coming months.

In addition to Aspe and Golchaga, the agreement was signed by representatives of the Catalonia Savings Bank, the Pastor Bank, the Exterior Bank, the Santander Bank, the Hispanic American Bank, the Meridional Bank, and the Barcelona Savings Bank.

The Mexican official arrived in Madrid today, where he met with Candido Velasquez, president of the Spanish Telephone Company, to whom Aspe presented a plan to privatize the Mexican Telephone Corporation [Telmex].

Increase in Foreign Investments Noted

PA0706041390 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 20 May 90 pp 1A, 10A

[Report by N. Lopez Zuniga]

[Text] Foreign investment in the country rose 459 percent in the first quarter of this year, compared to figures during the same period in 1989. The influx of foreign capital during this period totalled $1.0663 billion, according to the National Commission and the National Registry for Foreign Investment.

The Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development [Secofin] stated that the figures reported by the above two organizations can be broken down as follows: The commission recorded $263.2 million; the registry, $476 million, and the stock market, $328.5 million.

The industrial sector alone represented 44.3 percent of the total figure; the service sector, 44 percent; commercial activities, 11 percent; the mining sector, 0.1 percent; and the farming sector, 16 percent. [percentages as published] Secofin noted that foreign investment was 459 percent higher than during the same period last year.

The largest amount of capital came from the United States. Thus, that country remains the largest investor here, with 38.6 percent out of the total figure for foreign investments, or the equivalent of $408.3 million.

French capital totaled 16.8 percent, the FRG, 15.1 percent; the United Kingdom, 8.8 percent; and the Netherlands, 7.3 percent. The economic policy implemented by the current administration is attracting foreign investors from the United States and Europe, chiefly because of all the changes made in foreign investment regulations, Secofin stated.

Belize

Foreign Minister Seeks Productive Taiwan Ties

OW0406134090 Taipei CNA in English 1158 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Asuncion, June 3 (CNA)—Mr. Said Musa, foreign minister of Belize, said ROC [Republic of China] and Belize will have a very productive relationship in the future.

He said that within a few months after the ROC and Belize established diplomatic relations last October, many fruitful exchanges have taken place.

Musa empahsized that he has made the right decision to knit diplomatic ties with the ROC, even though Belize has to pay the price, suspending her relations with communist China. He said: "Time will prove that we are right. We will build a very beneficial relationship between ROC and Belize.

Musa revealed that the ROC will cooperate with Belize in a housing project and a bridge construction over the river in Belize city. He said a ROC agricultural mission will come to Belize very soon.

Musa arrived here this afternoon for the meeting of the twentieth general assembly of the Organization of American States. Belize is now a permanent observer of OAS and will be accepted as member of OAS by the end of this year.

El Salvador

Cristiani News Conference on Trip to Mexico

PA1206022590 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2135 GMT 11 Jun 90

[News conference by President Alfredo Cristiani with domestic and foreign journalists and an unidentified moderator at the Presidency in San Salvador—live]

[Text] [Moderator] His Excellency the president will make an introductory statement on his recent trip to Mexico upon an official invitation from President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

[Cristiani] Thank you. Good afternoon, everyone. The education minister is not here today. He accompanied us when we signed some agreements, but he had another important commitment, and he was not able to accompany us here.

I would like to make a brief summary of the results of the trip to Mexico for an official visit upon an invitation from President Carlos Salinas de Gortari. The main goal was to strengthen even more the relations between our countries and to seek the mechanisms that would allow a better bilateral cooperation between the two countries, with the intention of strengthening our ties.

President Salinas de Gortari and I stated our political will to do this, adding that it was necessary to clearly state that the two governments advocate increasing and strengthening the relations between Mexico and El Salvador. These relations have had their ups and downs in the past, and even though this has not resulted in poor relations between the two countries, nothing was done to make these relations more dynamic. Our goal was this—to make our relations more dynamic.

Several issues were discussed within this framework, including political and immigration issues. The political issues were obviously the most important ones, because they included the topic of peace. We thanked President Salinas de Gortari for facilitating the dialogue process and cooperating in this concern, because he has allowed us to use Mexico City as the site for the meetings held by the government, political parties, and other social groups of the country with the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front]. Of course, President Salinas de Gortari stated his willingness to continue cooperating in whatever the Salvadoran Government asked him in order to sponsor the peace process. He also stated his confidence that the violence would end within a short time.

Referring to immigration issues, it was ratified that the rights of every person—whether with the proper documents or not—would be respected in both countries. There have been some problems in the past, but, nevertheless, it was emphasized that Salvadoran citizens who travel through Mexico—or Mexican citizens who travel through El Salvador—must try to have the necessary legal documents to prevent any problems. If a person does not have the legal documents required in a country, this obviously makes matters more difficult. The two governments agreed to cooperate and prevent these situations, meaning the problems with immigrants and their documents.

It was also agreed to hold meetings in the near future to negotiate and sign an agreement to fight drug trafficking. We talked about the efforts that...[changes thought] Mexico is exerting itself to the utmost to fight drug trafficking in its territory. I told President Salinas de Gortari that we have created an antidrug commission, and we have signed an agreement with a private foundation to provide training on drugs and narcotics. It is important to sign agreements at a regional level, like Esquipulas II. There is an agreement in principle to seek cooperation in the antidrug struggle, and the bilateral agreements are also positive. It was agreed to hold meetings in the near future to negotiate the signing of an agreement on the issue.

Regarding economic matters, the main issue we discussed was that of El Salvador's foreign debt to Mexico. We have two kinds of debt. One stems from the credit facilities granted under the San Jose Agreement. These are the bills for the oil that Mexico exports to El Salvador to finance projects. This debt amounts to approximately 18 million colones. Part of this is already overdue, and

another part is due in December 1990. An agreement was reached to refinance this debt, making it payable in eight years with a three-year grace period.

The second debt stems from the trade between the two countries. Because of Mexico's exports of oil and industrial products, the trade balance is unfavorable to El Salvador. There is, or there was, an accumulated debt of $38 million. In this case, an agreement was reached to refinance it with a six-year repayment term and a three-year grace period.

Mexico has been making efforts lately to make available to the Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] resources which the Central American countries can use for various projects. In El Salvador's case, these funds are being used to finance such projects as the electrical link with Honduras and the geothermal plant of (Jipilapa). One of the objectives of these funds is to reduce or prevent an increase in the use of oil by-products. Electrical energy is part of this plan so [words indistinct] a hydroelectric project and a geothermal project.

Another meeting is going to be held to determine what projects can be carried out in our country with the new funds that Mexico has made available to the BCIE. We discussed a priority project, which is the lighting of the streets and highways of metropolitan San Salvador. The application for this project was submitted through the ISCE [Salvadoran Institute of Foreign Trade], and it is supposed to encompass all municipalities from Santa Tecla to Ilopango. The idea is to fully illuminate streets and highways in that area in order to curb crime at night, among other things. However, the main idea is to provide lighting and all the benefits it entails.

Mexico was also sympathetic toward our country's request to increase the supply of oil from 8,000 to 12,000 barrels daily and to try to extend the agreement again when necessary. Mexico will inform Venezuela about its favorable attitude concerning this issue. The position of both countries is to increase the supply of oil to El Salvador, and this will be quite helpful to us in meeting our needs.

As I said before, there is an absolute imbalance in the trade relations between Mexico and El Salvador. We sought some mechanisms to reduce the big gap between our countries' imports and exports. To reduce that gap, we added 85 Salvadoran products to the Technical and Foreign Trade Cooperation Agreement. These products will enter Mexico with privileges concerning customs tariffs. In other words, they will be labeled priority products in order to increase their competitiveness. The privileges granted to these 85 products includes an 80-percent exemption on the customs tariffs applicable to these products. This is a significant reduction in customs tariffs, which will apply once these products enter Mexican territory.

We are also adding 44 new products worth up to $25 million to the list of products that enter Mexico through the Quintana Roo Duty Free Zone in southeastern Mexico. These products will be completely free from all customs tariffs. With these measures, we are not only trying to increase the foreign market for Salvadoran products—since it is known that our policy involves increasing exports to cover up the large imbalance in our foreign trade—but we are also trying to close the serious gap in our bilateral trade with Mexico.

Let me give you a rough idea of what I am trying to say. El Salvador imports approximately $100 million a year—this includes oil imports—and only exports $4 million dollars. Thus, there is a considerable imbalance in our bilateral trade with Mexico. These new mechanisms I have mentioned will help us increase Salvadoran exports to that country.

We signed several agreements on technical cooperation. Other agreements are going to be studied, especially those dealing with educational television, literacy programs, construction of libraries, continuing education, printing of textbooks, construction of schools, teacher exchange programs, promotion of reading habits, cartography, museum studies, restoration of national monuments, scholarship exchanges, and training of diplomatic cadres. We did sign several technical cooperation agreements in Mexico. We signed a tourist cooperation agreement and an agreement to protect and restore archeological, artistic, and historic monuments. We also have three main projects that will be developed immediately. One of these projects is the development of the [name indistinct] and the restoration of two monuments: the Saint Anne National Theater and the National Palace here in San Salvador.

We also signed an agreement on the editing and marketing of literary works and a radio and television cooperation agreement. We are talking about educational radio and television programs, not all media programs.

As for technical cooperation in the social sector, we discussed cooperation in the eradication of extreme poverty, the improvement of health and nutrition services, environmental protection, energy production, and the strengthening of the farming and fishing sectors and small businesses.

I almost forgot to state that Mexican President Salinas de Gortari expressed very strong support for the Esquipulas II agreement and the subsequent Central American peace agreements. He not only [word indistinct] political issues and the peace process, but he is also pleased to know that Central America is again planning to make efforts to become a united region.

He said that Mexico is willing to help the Central American region in its search for agreements to achieve economic and social development, and he added that Mexico is willing to be one of the countries that helps us achieve that goal. We also discussed international issues. However, we basically talked about the efforts to unite Latin America or to seek a rapprochement among Latin

American countries. I believe that Central America, as a region, will be able to seek a rapprochement with the rest of Latin America in the measure that it seeks the mechanisms for a regional integration. Thus, it will be able to help comprise a solid and strong bloc that allows us all to seek the Latin American people's development.

Likewise, we issued an invitation to President Salinas de Gortari, and it was decided that the possible date for his visit would be agreed upon in the future. In addition, we had the opportunity and the honor—and we said so to President Salinas de Gortari—to receive the Aztec Eagle decoration on behalf of the Salvadoran people. It was dedicated to the Salvadoran people's efforts to attain peace in this year of peace. President Salinas de Gortari also sent a message of solidarity to the Salvadoran people, stating his hope that peace will be achieved within the shortest time possible.

We also had the great honor of being declared honorary guests of Mexico City and to receive the keys to the Federal District. We had the opportunity to meet with the regent, and we analyzed the new scheme of municipal government. It is a form of central government, meaning that it has an executive branch—the mayor in the case of the municipality, when there is no federal district—and an assembly. They are trying this dual form of government in Mexico City's federal district for the first time. There is a regent and an assembly. The goal is for them to complement each other in the management of the Federal District's affairs. I was told that the results have been positive; this means they will have fewer confrontations concerning the municipal government—the federal district in this case.

We also had the honor of participating in a solemn Senate session, during which we heard the encouraging words of a senator who gave a speech on behalf of the Senate about its support for the peace process and its hope that a cease-fire will be achieved in the near future.

We had the opportunity—perhaps this was one of the most heartfelt moments of our trip—to visit the Republic of El Salvador School. We felt touched to see more than 200 children singing the national anthem of El Salvador perfectly. We were touched by the fact that—and we discussed this with our fellow travelers—being in a foreign land we felt at home when we heard our national anthem being sung in a patriotic tone by Mexican children. We were able to spend some time with them and to enjoy some regional dances by a group of professors.

Last, but not least, we participated in two additional events that are equally important. One was a lunch hosted by several business leaders, at which we offered some information on El Salvador and the economic development we seek, the possibilities of making investments, and the possibility of refinancing....[changes thought] I forgot to mention the case of the oil debt of 18 million colones, which can be exchanged for assets. This would provide a better opportunity for Mexican businessmen to make investments in state-owned enterprises, and the investments would be used to improve them or to render them feasible.

To conclude, we held a pleasant meeting with Salvadoran citizens living in Mexico. This was possible thanks to the efforts exerted by Ambassador Rafael Meza Delgado, who was able to bring together approximately 350 persons, including members of the diplomatic mission and Salvadoran families living in Mexico.

That, basically, was the extent of the trip. We are very satisfied. We feel that we have achieved a budding friendship with President Salinas de Gortari. I must say that we are very comfortable with President Salinas' manner. It is possible to speak very frankly with him. We believe that relations with him will be very favorable from the viewpoint of further consolidating our bilateral relations with Mexico.

Well, I do not know if I have left anything out. We can now move on to questions and answers, and if there are any very technical questions about data, I will turn it over to one of my companions who accompanied me on the trip.

[Moderator] Guillermo Tablate Zambrano.

[Tablate] [Passage indistinct] During the last visit by a president to Mexico, before your trip, an agreement was signed eliminating the need for reciprocal visas between the two countries. Mexico has established a tourist card that has the same characteristics as a visa. Will El Salvador require a similar document from Mexico?

[Cristiani] Well, at present, there is no such requirement, and the fact is, I believe that in the future we should seek to eliminate documents, not create new ones. However, when we referred to documentation, I believe that what we meant was clear. In other words, there is a lot of immigration through Mexico that is not completely legal, especially to the United States. It is no secret here, and we have already had some success in this regard. False Mexican documents are being issued in our country. That is what I was referring to, not to the creation of excessive documentation. However, very often there may be problems with Salvadorans who go to Mexico without the proper documents, without a proper passport, and who have documents issued fraudulently by certain people. Those people do exist here in the country. We have been very frank about this. We have already cooperated with the Mexican Embassy here, and it has been possible to detect, and in some cases to stop, some of what has been happening.

Therefore, what we are seeking is not to increase the required documentation, so as to increase bureaucratization of the visit to Mexico, but rather for everything to be in order. [Words indistinct] only clouds matters. There have been Mexican citizens with false identification cards. This leads to problems, and later they try to

claim violations of their human rights, when actually it is a matter of having fraudulent documents.

This is a problem because it involves the assumption that there is some wrongdoing, which is what we want to fight. However, it is not our intention to increase the documentation. The idea is to seek normalization regarding this matter and to promote free transit with less documentation. [Passage indistinct]

[Reporter] Good afternoon, Mr. President. It has been reported in this capital that during the talks with the Mexican president, you asked him to ask Cuban President Fidel Castro not to continue his open support to the FMLN in your subregion. First, we would like to know the details if [words indistinct] the request to President Salinas de Gortari. Secondly, since the date of the Central American summit in Guatemala is approaching, what position will the country take on economic issues, and what is expected of this summit?

[Cristiani] First of all, as President Salinas said, Mexico is prepared to cooperate in every way possible to open the way for a peace agreement in our country. In fact, Salinas can mediate in the issue that concerns Cuba since Mexico maintains diplomatic relations and channels of communications with Cuba. We believe that Cuba's position toward the peace process is vital, because it has been one of the main promoters of violence in our country. We must strive to make Cuba stop supporting the violence and make it support the peace process instead. President Salinas expressed a willingness to participate as a middle man in the establishment of communications with Cuba. It is easier for Mexico to help with this because it maintains relations with Cuba. However, Dr. De Soto apparently went to Cuba recently with the same intention. The goal in this case is to make Cuba change its attitude and promote peace rather than violence.

As for your second question, El Salvador's goal is to continue strengthening Central American unity through economic and social agreements. In broad terms, this will be our position at the summit. Our foreign and economic ministers are leaving on Wednesday to look for specific topics to include on the agenda of this first summit. The Salvadoran Government has a great willingness to open the way for Central America's integration. Of course, we want to make Panama join this effort. It is going to participate in this meeting and we hope Belize will do so in the not too distant future.

[Moderator] Mariela Almengor of EXCELSIOR.

[Almengor] Mr. President, we would like to know when the next presidents' summit meeting will be held. Will this meeting be held in Washington? How about a date for the next dialogue?

[Cristiani] El Salvador has not officially proposed a summit meeting. We have considered holding an OAS forum. A Central American meeting has not been proposed, but rather a continental meeting—that is to say, one in which all of the OAS member countries can participate. I understand that no date has yet been agreed upon, but the need for an OAS meeting has been discussed. There was a previous information lapse. I think one of you asked this question. The meeting will not be strictly one of Central American countries.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]?

[Cristiani] No, Alvaro de Soto will arrive in a few minutes. We will try to determine the date and place for such a meeting. [Words indistinct].

[Reporter] Mr. President, it has been said for a long time that the FMLN received arms through Mexican territory. Did you talk about this with Mexican President Salinas de Gortari?

[Cristiani] No, we did not discuss this because El Salvador has no specific documentation or anything to prove such a charge. So we did not see the need to dwell on this. El Salvador has nothing concrete regarding this. We are seeing that the weapons are still coming from Nicaragua. Last week, Honduran authorities stopped another arms load from Nicaragua. President Salinas and I did not touch upon this specific topic.

[Moderator] Jose Oswaldo (Allen) from EL NOTICIERO.

[(Allen)] [Words indistinct] Regarding the dialogue process, Mr. President, the various social forces comprising the Permanent Committee for the National Debate for Peace are asking for a change so the dialogue process in the country can continue. One of these changes involves the Armed Forces. They say it is necessary to change the commander in chief, purge the Army, dismantle the paramilitary structure, reduce the number of Army members, etc. In addition, this same permanent council says that the government speaks of peace while in practice it does something else. The military conscription has been stepped up. They say that this practice, far from contributing toward peace, fans the fires of war. What can you tell us about this?

[Cristiani] First of all, the topics mentioned by the National Debate Committee have been included in the agenda, specifically in the Venezuela Accord. The FMLN also mentioned these points previously. The second assertion is completely false. The Armed Forces have not increased conscription.

[Moderator] Javier Navarro of SIETE DIAS.

[Navarro] As a result of the investigations on the Jesuits case, the Armed Forces has been suspected of committing irregularities. The FMLN has traditionally demanded that the Army be purged. Other social forces have also called for a purge. Do you not think, Mr. President, that after learning of the irregularities in the Armed Forces, a purge is necessary? The government routinely says that this cannot be done.

[Cristiani] I want to ask you to be more specific about the word irregularities.

[Navarro] The destruction of evidence, for example, is an irregularity. I am not taking into consideration that this happened on orders from superiors. There have been other irregularities concerning the abuse of authority.

[Cristiani] What you are referring to are violations of our legal system. Our position is very clear: No one in our country is above the law. The policy of our government is that whoever breaks the law must go through the judicial process, and a court must decide whether the suspect should be punished or not. In this specific case, the executive branch and the Armed Forces investigated the case and informed the [word indistinct]. With this statement I am proving to you that we do not let irregularities happen. We try to correct them. We believe the Armed Forces have been modernizing and becoming more professional.

It must remain in the framework of that process. We believe that subjective conclusions—such as those reached by the FMLN when it speaks about some officers or when it says that the entire armed institution is this and that—are not suitable.

We believe that whoever does not respect the law and commits abusive actions should be punished according to our country's laws. We will work for that. This is the way to eliminate violations of the law not only in that institution but in any other institution as well.

This is how I see the solution: Anyone who breaks the law or commits abusive actions must be punished.

[Moderator] Laura Mercedes Pena of Radio America.

[Pena] First, could you tell us what other points you will be discussing [words indistinct]. Second, the archbishop of San Salvador has stated his concern over the increase in the violations of human rights. How do you think this could affect the dialogue?

[Cristiani] First, I do not know if Dr. De Soto has other specific issues he may want to discuss, but we will especially discuss the date and place for the next meeting, in accordance with the Venezuela Agreement. Second, regarding talks about human rights, we spoke today with the country's attorney general. I believe that the country's attorney general talked with Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas and with Monsignor Gregorio Rosa Chavez today. They met to discuss the human rights issue and the way it is handled by the Attorney General's Office. All human rights violations and all other actions that violate the law will be investigated in depth to determine responsibilities within our country's legal system, which is our government's norm.

We agree with this effort of the attorney general. As president, I am prepared to cooperate with his office to strengthen respect for human rights in our country.

Human rights violations are something we hope to see eradicated once we reach a peace agreement. My personal opinion is that many of these violations are the product of the violent environment that the conflict generates. Once there is a final agreement to end the conflict, we will have a dramatic elimination of human rights violations in the country.

We also believe that violations that can be investigated and on which evidence and information can be gathered must be handled by the courts.

[Moderator] Marina Espino, NOTIMEX.

[Espino] Mr. President, your visit to Mexico coincided with the presence of a Cuban Government delegation. Do you know if President Salinas de Gortari had the opportunity to talk with them about your request? Has the Cuban Government given a positive sign?

[Cristiani] No, there was none....[corrects himself] we have received no information that a meeting has already been held between Mexican Government officials and Cuban Government officials. President Salinas said he would let me know if there was any information, but there was none while we were there, and there has been none until now.

[Moderator] Felipe Ortiz, SALPRESS.

[Ortiz] Mr. President, following your trip to Mexico do you think it is more feasible that the next meeting will be held in that territory, meaning Mexican territory? The second question is about your statement in Mexico City, where you said that the final phase of the negotiations has been reached. I would like to know if you think that the consensus on critical issues such as human rights, the Armed Forces, etc. is near. Thank you.

[Cristiani] We will start with the second topic. I do not recall saying anything the way you have stated it. I did say on several occasions that I believed the process we have just started is a process that will be carried out to the end, meaning that it is an irreversible process. That was the word I used. I never said we had entered the final phase of the process. We have always said that our goal is to achieve a cease-fire first of all. That has been one of the theses we have defended.

The Venezuelan Accord somehow represents an intermediate point, and we intend to work within this framework. I never said that we had entered the final phase of the process. I said that the process we have started must be carried out to the end, and that I consider this an irreversible process. Would you be kind enough to repeat the first question?

[Ortiz] [Words indistinct].

[Cristiani] Well, we have never opposed a meeting in Mexico. We think that the visit led to a situation that will allow us.... [changes thought] there was no agreement about this in Mexico. President Salinas stated his willingness to continue cooperating and helping in the

process in the measure that our government requests it. I believe that I should not anticipate things, meaning that the meeting could be held there or somewhere else. We must first discuss it with Alvaro de Soto. However, I can tell you that we have no problems about meeting in Mexico. It has never been a problem and President Salinas stated his willingness to continue helping in this concern.

[Moderator] Marco Antonio Aleman, AP.

[Aleman] Mr. President, what information do you have on the case of a Spanish professor called Carlos Gonzalez Perez? According to reports from the church and some Spanish Embassy sources, he was captured by the military and held prisoner, suffered some kind of torture which made it necessary for him to receive medical assistance at a hospital in this capital, and has already left the country.

[Cristiani] I have no information, but if you repeat the name I will jot it down for an investigation.

[Aleman] I imagine that the Armed Forces have it already. He is Carlos Gonzalez Perez. The archbishop of San Salvador has already denounced the case.

[Cristiani] I have no knowledge or information about that case right now.

[Moderator] Raul Monge, Radio Centro Network, Dallas.

[Monge] Mr. President, what do you think of the statement made by Violeta Chamorro yesterday to the effect that the war in Nicaragua has ended? Your government is going to emphasize the transshipment of weapons by the Sandinists. I imagine that you are going to accuse the Sandinists of shipping weapons to the FMLN.

[Cristiani] Well, first of all, I believe that the armed conflict shows every sign of having ended, because very advanced stages are being achieved in the demobilization of the Nicaraguan Resistance and the turnover of their weapons. In this regard, I do believe that that phase... [changes thought] I mean that Chamorro is right. She has worked very hard for this, and let us hope that it is achieved. We wish her and the Nicaraguan people the best in this regard. We hope that the armed conflict in that country has ended. However, the situation is not completely the best. A lot remains to be done to reconcile Nicaraguan society. It is necessary to work hard and join efforts. I believe that in this regard everyone has to do his part to make reconciliation a reality so that Nicaragua can have a people without confrontations, and if there are confrontations, that they are not armed conflicts.

Of course, I believe that there is nothing new about the weapons supply issue. It may be just the remnants, but definitely, if anyone is involved in this, it is the sectors of the Sandinist Front, especially some who are in the Army.

[Moderator] We will now proceed to answers in English. Mario Rosenthal of THE NEWS GAZETTE.

[Rosenthal] I prefer Spanish. I have two questions. If I am not mistaken, in the Caracas Agreement, mid-September was cited as the date for a cease-fire. [Passage indistinct] The FMLN agreed to the cease-fire in the presence of the high commissioner. It was planned for mid-September. May I ask another question later?

[Cristiani] The Venezuela Agreement provided for two phases. One phase was from 16 May to mid-September in which political agreements were to be sought. The first part of those political agreements were to deal with specific issues inherent to an end to the armed conflict. In this regard, I believe that this cannot be conceived as an overall agreement on the various topics. Another situation is that in the second phase, the same issues could again crop up. I believe that this has to do with certain political agreements inherent to an end to the armed conflict that can be reached so as to bring about that end of the armed conflict, and, simultaneously, if any of those agreements could be implemented immediately, they would be. If not, an agreement would have been reached to implement them once the demobilization process began—that is, the incorporation of the FMLN.

The second phase is to continue discussion of the same topics, within the framework of an end to the armed conflict, until overall agreements are reached that make it possible for the FMLN to be demobilized and incorporated as a disarmed group, in a legal manner, into the Salvadoran civilian process.

[Rosenthal] Should I understand, therefore, that the mid-September date is a deadline, a ceiling date, for discussion of the political bases for arriving at a cease-fire? Is that the case?

[Cristiani] Exactly.

[Rosenthal] Thank you very much. My second question is this: Demonstrations, rallies, posters, traffic stoppages, and all that we have been seeing against El Salvador have continued in the United States. The Congress went into recess without resolving the matter of the motion to cut military aid to El Salvador. Do you have any information on the present status of this?

[Cristiani] Well, after that motion, and before the Congress recessed, it agreed by a majority vote to adopt a bipartisan position with regard to U.S. policy toward El Salvador; actually, toward Central America. It is my understanding that talks were about to begin between the two parties of the U.S. Congress and the administration to order to reach bipartisan agreements that they could all support, instead of partisan positions in which there is a lot of discussion and confrontation on the subject.

As for specific matters, I do not know if there has been any specific progress, but I believe that there has been an announcement of a visit by the U.S. secretary of state to

Guatemala for the close of the president's summit. I imagine that this is so there can be a discussion of the topic of Central America with the secretary of state. [Remainder of news conference, consisting of three minutes of questions and answers in English, is indistinct.]

Further on Cristiani's Visit to Mexico

PA1106200990 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Mexico City—Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani has insisted that his country's judiciary authorities are thoroughly investigating the murder of 6 Jesuits and two nuns [as heard] that took place last November and with which several officers and soldiers are reportedly involved. During a news conference in Mexico City at the conclusion of a three-day official visit, the Central American president declined, however, to make any statements on the possible involvement of the Salvadoran military hierarchy in the crime.

There has been too much speculation on this case from the very beginning and speculation is not good, said Cristiani, rather than commenting on the charges that the military High Command was involved in the murder of the Jesuits in San Salvador. I do not want to make any statements, he insisted.

Concerning the peace talks held in Geneva, Switzerland and in Caracas, Venezuela between his government and the guerrillas, he confirmed that 15 September is the deadline for an agreement that will put an end to the violent actions that affect the civilian population. According to Cristiani, as of that date the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] will have between two to six months to join Salvadoran politics as a political party and participate in the country's activities as an unarmed force.

The FMLN must understand that the El Salvador of 1990 is not the same it was in 1980. A democratic process began in 1980, and although it is not perfect, it is making progress and for the first time we have had a transfer of power between civilian presidents, he emphasized.

Cristiani said that the Salvadoran Army as an institution, and the majority of the people support the government's actions to attain peace, although he admitted: I have no doubts that some people do not agree. Once peace is attained, we will reduce the number of troops in the Salvadoran Armed Forces, which is currently at 54,000 men, the Salvadoran president said, adding that the Army is not the cause but the effect of violence.

He also said that if the situation is normalized, he will request that the United States turn the military assistance it is sending his country into economic and social assistance. He said that the assistance amounts to $300 million per year, of which he said $80 million is used for military materiel, while the remaining $220 million is used for rebuilding the infrastructure damaged by the war, as well as for economic and social improvements.

Cristiani reiterated the need for Cuba—whom he believes plays an important role in the violence affecting Central America—to stop promoting the guerrilla movements in the area. He insisted that Mexico could—and it has expressed its wish to do so—serve as mediator between his government and the Cuban Government. He did not show any interest in resuming diplomatic relations with Cuba, but he admitted that there is a need to open a communications channel to solve the conflicts in which both countries are involved.

Concerning the results of his trip to Mexico, he emphasized the renegotiation of the overdue debt with Mexico that amounts to $42 million, of which $32 million has been exchanged for investments in El Salvador in what is called a swap operation. He also said that El Salvador has agreed with Mexico to increase petroleum supplies under the favorable economic conditions of the San Jose Pact from 8,000 to 12,000 barrels per day, but this operation must be approved by Venezuela, which is part of the pact.

In addition, the Salvadoran and Mexican Governments have signed treaties in the fields of education, protection of cultural and archaeological sites, literature, television, radio, tourism, and industrial development. The two governments are also negotiating other treaties on technical cooperation and development.

On the issue of Central American development, Cristiani said that the integration of the area should be carried out following the guidelines of the countries of the European Community, both in economic and political aspects.

Foreign Minister Discusses Guerrilla War

PY0806010990 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Jun 90 pp 12, 13

[Interview with Foreign Minister Ricardo Orlando Valdivieso by unidentified reporter; place and date not given]

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Orlando Valdivieso has denied that a land owning oligarchy is hindering the redistribution of wealth in El Salvador. He also said that the guerrillas have tried to promote a class struggle, but that this "concept is outdated."

[ULTIMA HORA] The decadence of ideologies is currently a popular subject, but in your country the guerrilla movements that struggle for power have an ideological background. What is your opinion about this?

[Valdivieso] Yes. You must have realized that the struggle for freedom goes with the struggle against illegitimate privileges. We believe that the National Liberation Front [Frente de Liberacion Nacional] (FLN) agrees that power cannot be attained through violence. We believe that the talks between our government and the FLN will be successful.

[ULTIMA HORA] Is there a class struggle in El Salvador?

[Valdivieso] The FLN used to promote an ideological struggle—a class struggle. The people have, however, been clear. They do not believe in this method, but they believe in a pluralistic democratic coexistence.

[ULTIMA HORA] Why has Central America become the center of armed conflicts while other Latin American regions with similar structures do not have this problem?

[Valdivieso] There are several reasons: The former economic structures did not allow the participation of many people, both in Salvador and in the rest of Central America, and the Soviet Union used to have ambitions of expansion. That is now over. We appear to be at the threshold of a new peaceful expansion. In the absence of the violent Soviet expansionist ideology and the opening of new economic spaces, the existing conflicts are coming to an end.

[ULTIMA HORA] What influence does the land-owning oligarchy have in El Salvador?

[Valdivieso] There is no land-owning oligarchy in El Salvador. We have implemented profound agrarian reforms. As an example, I can tell you that the owner of the largest coffee plantation in El Salvador is a cooperative that represents 50,000 sugar cane farmers. They administrate the largest coffee plantation in the country, which comprises more than 32,000 blocks [manzanas]. The idea of an oligarchy is no longer valid in El Salvador.

Attorney General Makes Stand for Human Rights

PA1006041090 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 7 Jun 90 p 48

[Text] Roberto Antonio Mendoza Jerez said on 6 June that "as attorney general of the Republic, I intend to guarantee respect for human rights and defend the interests of the state and of all the sectors of society."

Mendoza added that the Attorney General's Office will always respect human rights and immediately begin to change its image as "persecutors of citizens" to one as servers of the people.

Mendoza added that to effectively contribute to the appropriate administration of justice, a support unit will be created. It will be a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department. With this unit, we will search for the objective truth—without prejudice and strictly abiding by the law.

During his visit to LA PRENSA GRAFICA, Mendoza said that he will strengthen the Human Rights Unit. The unit, which operates out of the Attorney General's Office, has been overlooked for quite some time.

For example, Mendoza said, charges of human rights violations are first brought before the Office for the Defense of the Interests of the People and then brought to the attention of the Human Rights Unit. There are other steps like these that slow down the process, he said.

The attorney general said that he will always have an open-door policy during his term in office. He said he will have an open-door policy, especially with the media, because the media perfoms the important task of telling the Salvadoran people the truth.

In conclusion, Mendoza congratulated LA PRENSA GRAFICA on its Diamond Jubilee, "because in the past 75 years the newspaper has provided the Salvadoran people with a very important service."

Spanish Ambassador on Professor's Deportation

PA1006012690 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in 0300 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] A Spanish professor, Carlos Gonzalez Perez, was deported from El Salvador yesterday after being arrested on 4 June by the National Guard. Francisco Cadiz, Spain's ambassador to El Salvador, said that he has sent a protest to the Immigration Directorate and has requested an explanation from the Salvadoran Government for the ill-treatment Gonzalez Perez received while being held by the National Guard. Gonzalez Perez, a Basque, was handed over in poor physical and mental condition. He had bruises on various parts of his body. That is why we have presented a formal protest to the Immigration Directorate and have asked the Salvadoran Government for an explanation, the Spanish diplomat said. Professor Gonzalez Perez had been living in El Salvador for several months and was working with the archbishop on social programs in Chalatenango Department. According to Gonzalez Perez' family, he was arrested while walking in the vicinity of San Salvador Volcano. Gonzalez Perez' family said that he was depressed.

Editorial Urges Presidential Team To Improve

PA0606043890 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Jun 90 p 7

[Editorial: "A New Presidential Style"]

[Text] The behavior, actions, and image of the president are of basic importance for the development of public life in a presidential administration like ours. In this regard, it is appropriate to say that the success of President Cristiani is due mainly to his particular way of ruling the country, although this could turn into his greatest weakness in the long term. At this moment, what one honestly perceives is that the government team per se cannot meet the president's standards, although there are some very competent individuals in the presidential team. As we often see, the leadership of the president is not cumbersome and there is a possibility that more time is required to measure his efforts. After carefully examining the actions of the president, it is evident that he has the determination and ability to make decisions, but he also has a wish to make corrections. This desire to

correct things is part of a reasonable way of behavior which does not cause a wrong impression.

In his first address, Cristiani made two offers that have already started to happen in some way, but that would be convenient to fully promote and support: the broad and permanent political consultation, particularly with other political parties, concerning all topics of national interest, and also the search for a basic agreement between the productive, business, and labor forces of the country to establish the foundations of secure economic reactivation and stabilization. The president has shown enough flexibility and good sense to make progress in these complicated fields, which are closely related to peace. Aside from the president's determination, it is required that the government team improve its performance to attain these objectives. This is what we hope to see more clearly in the president's second year in office.

Guatemala

Cerezo Says URNG Role in Assembly Possible

PA1206024590 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 6 Jun 90 p11

[Text] The URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity] could participate in a constituent assembly, President Vinicio Cerezo said when questioned. He said that it would have to participate in the country's political life, and, by doing so, it could, like any other political group, try to get elected to participate in a constituent assembly.

However, he added that if they do not have time to organize as a party—as a political organization with an opinion—they can organize based on possible constitutional reforms.

Asked if the agreements with the URNG will be respected once he leaves power, Cerezo said that he expects that these agreements will be respected because they are of national interest.

However, he added that this depends upon the next president and the new government. He added that if the Guatemalans want peace, they must carefully think of who can continue working for that peace, instead of voting for people who want to continue a process of polarization that has claimed so many lives.

National Revolutionary Unity Leader Interviewed

PM0806101290 Madrid YA in Spanish 5 Jun 90 p 45

[Interview with National Revolutionary Unity leader Rodrigo Asturias by Javier Saz in Madrid; date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Saz] What is your assessment of the agreements reached following these five days of negotiations in El Escorial?

[Asturias] Our assessment is very favorable, since this meeting has imparted a new impetus to the peace process begun in Oslo. Here we have been able to talk very frankly and freely with the political parties' representatives, and we have reached agreements in principle that we hope to translate into major plans. It must be realized that this is just the beginning of the peace process because we will have to have successive meetings both with the political parties and with private enterprise (employers), religious sectors, and working class sectors to seek a broad consensus to endorse continuing the talks.

[Saz] Do you now have a timetable for integrating the URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity] into the country's political life?

[Asturias] No. For the present there are no dates or timetable, since integrating the URNG into Guatemala's political life is subject to a whole number of conditions that must be created in successive stages of negotiation.

[Saz] Will the URNG run in the November elections?

[Asturias] No. We have stated from the outset that we will not take part in the November electoral process, since the objective conditions for this do not yet exist. What we have pledged in writing and by virtue of these agreements signed in El Escorial is not to hinder them, to respect the electoral process, and not to conduct sabotage operations against this process. We thereby guarantee freedom of action and of mobilization for the political parties. The pledge includes not sabotaging communication routes or the electrical infrastructure until the end of the election campaign, which began 1 June, although this does not mean a cease-fire or discontinuing military activity as such.

[Saz] In your opinion, what is the greatest obstacle to completing the peace process?

[Asturias] The main obstacle will undoubtedly be the military apparatus and the Army.

[Saz] Will you negotiate with the military before or after the constitutional reform?

[Asturias] The right time will have to be determined when the conditions exist for this, because these meetings with the other sectors concerned are creating new conditions and producing elements that are accumulating favorably and creating scope for greater communication.

[Saz] What are the main terms of the institutional reform proposed by the URNG?

[Asturias] In the Constituent Assembly that will have to be convened in 1991, the URNG will demand the amendment of the articles of the Constitution that limit the exercise of democracy and also those which define the Army's role, so that it will be constantly subordinate to the civil power—something that is not the case at present.

[Saz] What did you feel when you embraced Mario Sandoval—the anticommunist leader and hitherto your irreconcilable enemy?

[Asturias] I felt nothing in particular.

[Saz] Not even when he gave you the Black Christ of Esquipulas and told you that it was "in order to console you at difficult moments"?

[Asturias] Ha, ha! No. Just that now that we know each other better, it could be said that we are "intimate opponents."

Honduran Paper on Election Opinion Poll Results

PA1206045390 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jun 90 p 8

[Text] San Pedro Sula— According to a CID-Gallup opinion poll, if the Guatemalan elections scheduled for October were held today, Jorge Carpio Nicolle, presidential candidate for the Union of the National Center, would be elected president.

The opinion poll was carried out using the same method that has been applied in other countries, which consists of asking those polled to "vote" using a ballot and to cast their "vote" in a plastic bag. Using this method, Carpio Nicolle obtained 26 percent of the votes of 1,250 Guatemalans polled between 1 and 10 May in the entire national territory. The poll results were released a few hours ago. The margin of error of this opinion poll has been estimated at three percent.

Efrain Rios Montt from the FRG [Guatemalan Republican Front] ranked second with 23 percent of the votes, the National Action Party candidate Alvaro Arzu ranked third with eight percent, and progovernment Guatemalan Christian Democracy (DCG) candidate Alfonso Cabrera ranked last with five percent.

The poll results show that Carpio has strong support in the rural areas, while Rios Montt, who according to the Constitution cannot be a presidential candidate since he already reached the presidency once through a coup, seems to have greater support in the capital and other important cities.

Twenty-six percent of those polled said they were evangelists, and 35 percent of those evangelists support Rios Montt. The rest said they would vote for other candidates. It is interesting to note that 26 percent of those polled said they voted for the DCG at the 1985 elections.

The situation of the ruling party candidate Alfonso Cabrera is very uncomfortable and reflects the opinion Guatemalans have of the Vinicio Cerezo government. As we mentioned, Cabrera ranked fourth with five percent of the votes, which leaves him with few possibilities.

The support of the government is very low. For example, 61 percent of those polled believe that the socioeconomic conditions of their families is worse than last year. The poll results also show that 62 percent of the people believe that the government has done nothing to halt the increasing cost of living.

Only 11 percent said that Cerezo's performance in the economic field has been good or very good, which contradicts the opinion of 40 percent of the people, who said this aspect of his work has been bad or very bad. Fifty percent believe that public funds have been managed incorrectly.

In general terms, only 14 percent think that President Cerezo's administration has been good or very good, while 39 percent think it is bad or very bad. Thirty-three percent said they could not term the government performance as either good or bad.

Aside from the cost of living problem, corruption was the problem most widely mentioned in the survey. Those living in Guatemala City have a greater feeling about this problem. Violence was mentioned second.

Guatemalans think that honesty is the main attribute that any presidential candidate should have. In addition, the candidtae should be aware of the country's problems, have good intentions, and possess the capacity to rule the country and honor all promises.

Country 'Will Not Be Another Panama'

PA0706220990 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1758 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Jun (ACAN-EFE)— Guatemalan Government spokeswoman Claudia Arenas stressed today that this country "will not be another Panama" and rejected an article by the LOS ANGELES TIMES warning of such an event.

Arenas said that publications in the foreign media are part of a "dark campaign" to try to hurt the government of President Vinicio Cerezo.

The spokeswoman said that there was recently an article entitled "Cerezo Never Held Power in Guatemala," another in the LOS ANGELES TIMES saying "Guatemala Runs the Risk of Becoming Another Panama," and a last one under the title "Cerezo's Coffee Plan."

"We emphatically reject these publications because we believe that the intention behind those messages is to sow confusion among exporters and in the international market," she said.

According to the U.S. newspaper, the risk of Guatemala becoming another Panama is because of acts of corruption, contraband, drug trafficking, and other illegal businesses.

Arenas noted that articles published in foreign magazines or newspapers are leftist leaning, and it is "deplorable that there are a larger number of articles minimizing the effort of the government with the democratic process," she said.

In the article "Cerezo's Coffee Plan," it is said that the president wanted to somehow damage Guatemala's coffee system and its international commercial relations, Arenas explained, adding that "no one is working on a plan of such a nature."

Arenas said that as elections in Guatemala draw near, the number of articles of this kind will increase, because there are sectors interested in discrediting the regime.

General elections will be held in Guatemala on 4 November to choose Cerezo's successor.

Nicaragua

Further Reportage on Donor's Conference

Results 'Surpass Expectations'

PA1106012090 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jun 90 pp 1, 8

[Report by Pedro J. Chamorro]

[Text] Rome, 7 Jun—The results achieved at the conference of donor countries that ends here today surpassed the expectations of the Nicaraguan delegation, headed by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Enrique Dreyfus and Central Bank Manager Dr. Francisco Mayorga. The donor countries offered $120 million in short-term aid, and the United States granted $230 million in emergency aid.

The donor countries also pledged $180 million in aid that will be available to Nicaragua in 1991. According to Dr. Mayorga, the most pleasant surprise of the meeting was the restructuring of the oil debt that Nicaragua owes Venezuela. The restructuring was done under terms that are extremely favorable to our country; it almost amounts to forgiving Nicaragua's $150 million oil debt to Venezuela. The Venezuelan delegation announced that oil deliveries had resumed and that 20 percent, equivalent to $20 million, of the deliveries were financed. It also announced that a cooperation mission would be sent to Nicaragua to help develop energy and agricultural production projects with a $2 million grant. Another important achievement at the meeting, which is also known as "Stockholm II," was the agreement to establish a consultation team. This team will be coordinated by multilateral institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD], the IMF, and the Inter-American Development Bank [IADB].

The consultative group for the Nicaraguan Government will be headed by the IBRD, in close cooperation with the IADB. It will have two objectives. The first one is to promote normalization in international financial relations with multilateral institutions. That means helping Nicaragua obtain $300 million it owes in back payments, left over from the Sandinist regime, so that Nicaragua can again have access to international financial markets. The second objective is to provide medium-term help to rebuild and restructure the country's economy.

The reports submitted by the IBRD, the IMF, and the IADB highly praised the emergency economic plan undertaken by the Nicaraguan Government; Dr. Mayorga had explained the plan in an eloquent manner. All the countries that participated in the "Stockholm II" meeting also praised the plan. Some countries announced that they had drafted specific plans to help Nicaragua but did not mention any figures. The most oustanding examples are Japan, which is reportedly preparing a substantial aid package, and the Netherlands, which has been very generous to Nicaragua and promises to increase its cooperation. The Netherlands announced that a high-level mission will visit Nicaragua soon for that purpose.

At a news conference held at the Italian-Latin American Institute at the end of the donor's conference, Foreign Minister Dreyfus emphasized four points.

1. That Nicaragua, a country with a population of just 3.5 million, is strategically important, and it contributed to solving a regional conflict through the recent elections. This is the first time, the official stated, that there was a peaceful transition of power.

2. That the United Nations and the OAS participated for the first time as observers in a country's election, thus legitimizing its electoral process.

3. That a special conference is being held to seek solutions to a country's economic problems.

4. That multilateral organizations—namely, the IBRD, the IADB, and the IMF—joined efforts to find a prompt solution to Nicaragua's economic emergency and to help reactivate the economy in the short- and medium-term.

All of the 40 delegations from institutions and countries attending the conference unanimously commended Italy's hospitality and initiative in promoting the donors' conference. Italy announced a far-reaching emergency plan consisting of: $5.6 million in food aid; $2.4 million in medical equipment and medicines urgently needed by the country; a $70 million program for the 1990-1992 period that will consist of aid for power plants, agriculture, and health; and a $3 million three-year plan to help refugees.

Spain also announced a $10 million donation to the emergency fund, a $2 million program to repatriate refugees, and $41 million in soft loans to purchase manufacturing equipment. The United Kingdom, which had never previously made any donations to Nicaragua because it gives priority to the Commonwealth, stated that it was donating $1 million to the emergency fund. The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the chief opposition party, sent a delegation to the meeting. The delegation, headed by Sergio Ramirez, supported the actions of the new government to obtain aid. It contrasted this attitude with the attitude of other parties that never did the same when the FSLN was in power.

International observers noted that during the "Stockholm I" meeting, held in May 1989, the Sandinist government tried to get a $250 million donation but only received $37 million. This was interpreted as a lack of trust on the part of the international community in the Sandinist government. At the Rome conference, the IMF delegation stressed that shortly before leaving power, the Sandinist government adopted measures aimed at causing an acute economic crisis that exploded in May. The IMF delegation praised the corrective measures adopted by the new government. Also, the U.S. delegation particularly recognized the content and scope of the economic plan promoted by Dr. Mayorga.

Editorial Praises Outcome

PA1006220090 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jun 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Economic Victory in Rome"]

[Text] This editorial is entitled the same as a special report we published yesterday from Rome because it rightly emphasizes the success of Nicaragua's efforts at the "Meeting of Donors" that just ended in the Italian capital.

The Program for the Economic Recovery of Nicaragua, which the Nicaraguan delegation presented to the representatives of the donor countries, was enthusiastically received. This was shown by the commitment of the representatives to provide aid to our country. Austria, Canada, Denmark, the FRG, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the EEC, and, of course, the United States generously competed among themselves to help us get out of our current quagmire.

We ask ourselves how and why we have achieved this success, which even exceeded the expectations of our experts. Why were we able to overcome the pessimism of those who believed that, with the emergence of democracy in East Europe, our country's request for aid would not be answered?

Everything is a result of the strong determination of our people who, resisting pressures and defying dangers, imposed their will on 25 February. They elected a new government made up of persons of proven democratic faith and irreproachaole honesty who promised the international community that the government would be handled well. Everything stems from this fact.

We cannot ignore the resolute efforts of our high-ranking economic officials. They worked exhaustively to draft the document on our urgent economic needs, and then they brilliantly presented the document in Rome. Even the presence and criticisms of minority delegate Dr. Sergio Ramirez Mercado helped project the fair and serious image of the government.

With this victory, Nicaragua returns to the club of democratic nations with economic respectability. The friendly countries, which had turned their backs on Nicaragua because they were disappointed with the erratic behavior of the previous regime, are now happy to have had another chance to help us. They were quick to give us such vital aid and are sure that they will not be cheated.

Nicaragua's economic victory in Rome represents a new challenge for President Chamorro, who has promised that democracy, honesty, and the people's well-being are her main objectives.

Central Bank President Summarizes

PA0906191590 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Telephone interview with Central Bank President Francisco Mayorga by unidentified reporter in Rome on 7 June—live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr. Mayorga, please sum up for our audience what has happened in Rome.

[Mayorga] Gladly, Luis. We are in Rome. We have successfully concluded a long day of work. It has been a complete success for democratic Nicaragua, which is now headed by Violeta Barrios de Chamorro. Mrs. Violeta de Chamorro's government has received extraordinary support from the international community, and the support we have received here in Rome has surpassesed our expectations.

In addition to the $200-odd million that the United States had granted within the $300-million emergency aid package, we have obtained more than $125 million of additional aid from several countries. The nations that have specifically contributed to this effort are Venezuela, Finland, Sweden, Spain, Italy, and other European nations. We are sure that Violeta Chamorro's economic program will be a complete success with these resources. We can count on the necessary funds to reactivate the economy this year, and we have the necesary dollars to improve the nation's economy next year.

I would like to tell you that we have had pleasant surprises today. In addition to the resources that we needed to complete the package we were requesting here in Rome, we have received special promises of aid from the FRG, Sweden, and other nations that have guaranteed that next year we will also receive the necessary funds to continue on the road to democracy, peace, and economic recovery.

I would also want to tell you that we are very happy to announce to the Nicaraguan people that a special consultative group was organized today to support Nicaragua and collect the necessary funds to pay the previous government's debt to the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. This special group will be coordinated by international financial institutions such as the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and International Monetary Fund as part of an all-out effort to allow us to not only normalize Nicaragua's international financial situation, but also to have special

resources to support our country's reconstruction. These resources are for production. This is the time for all Nicaraguans to work in a spirit of national reconciliation, uniting to build Nicaragua, and to make a better Nicaragua for ourselves and for our children.

[Reporter] Doctor, it is reported that $180 million have been offered for next year. Could you tell us about this?

[Mayorga] Yes. We have received offers for approximately $180 million, in addition to the $120-odd million that we have already been offered for 1991. I would like to say that this amount is a very pleasant surprise for us because it will allow us to assure the Nicaraguan people that the economic recovery program outlined by the National Opposition Union [UNO] and offered and promised by Violeta Barrios de Chamorro will be carried out. We are going to have the necessary funds to rebuild the nation.

Several nations have made special offers. I would like to tell you that this is not the only support we can count on. There are other nations, but because of the lack of time and because this donors' conference was summoned with a short five to six weeks' notice, they were not able to undertake the necessary preliminary transactions to commit themselves here. However, we know that they are also going to make additional contributions because they have made these offers privately.

In addition, with the help of God and the blessed Virgin Mary, next year we will be able to pay accrued debts left by the previous government. We going to obtain special funds on a long-term basis from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to start the reconstruction of Nicaragua. We will be able to reconstruct the industries, highways, and the electrical and telecommunications system next year with these funds. This year we have to take advantage of the aid we will get, thanks to international community's generosity, so that we may all rebuild Nicaragua together .

[Reporter] Doctor, we appreciate your statements to the national television broadcast, and we repeat our congratulations on your successful efforts.

[Mayorga] Thank you Luis. Greetings to all our Nicaraguan brothers from the delegation here in Rome, where we are completing the details of this great effort to rebuild Nicaragua. UNO does fulfill its promises.

Foreign Minister in Spain To Seek Economic Aid

PM0706153690 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 Jun 90 p 25

[Alberto Miguez report: "Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Asks Madrid for Economic Aid"]

[Excerpt] Madrid—Spain will head the list of countries providing urgent economic aid to Nicaragua, it was announced yesterday. The latter country's new foreign minister, Enrique Dreyfus, spoke in Madrid with his Spanish counterpart and presented him with a document summarizing the pressing needs of the new regime headed by Violeta Chamorro.

Dreyfus travels tomorrow to Rome to attend the second conference on Aid to Nicaragua, known as "Stockholm 2," (the first was held in Stockholm last year) at which there will be a large Spanish delegation. Nicaragua would like Spain to be the spokesperson that emerges from the Rome conference. However, there are reservations about accepting such a responsibility. Dreyfus is accompanied by Francisco Mayorga, president of Nicaragua's Central Bank. Sergio Ramirez, the country's former vice president, will also attend the Rome conference, "to provide the opposition's support for the request for economic aid."

Fernandez Ordonez reiterated to his Nicaraguan counterpart yesterday the government's determination to maintain the same level of aid as in previous years (an annual sum of almost 6 billion pesetas, plus $10 million in "soft" credits), and in this connection reminded him of the existence of a further $40 million available for specific projects.

Enrique Dreyfus described to the minister Nicaragua's economic situation, which he termed "critical," and repeated the request for aid recently made by the president herself to Felipe Gonzalez in a letter suggesting, among other things, that Spain provide "investment credit insurance," which according to diplomatic sources is a provision "not often used." Violeta Chamorro's Nicaraguan Government is dependent on what results Foreign Minister Dreifus manages to achieve at the Rome conference, because they will determine the possibility of sowing and harvesting cotton and coffee crops.

According to Nicaraguan Government sources, the country is at present in a "state of extreme poverty" following what they called the "pillaging that it suffered at the Sandinist regime's hands." According to the same sources, in some cases the outgoing authorities even removed the chairs from government offices, not to mention typewriters and official cars. According to the document conveyed by Dreyfus, the country urgently needs $20 million in aid "to get by for the next three months." This amount could be provided by Italy (which convened the conference,) France, the FRG, and Spain. [passage omitted]

Cardinal Lauds Contra Demobilization, Disarmament

PA1206020290 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1853 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Managua, 10 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo today termed as "marvelous and decorous" the disarmament of the contras, who will be practically dismantled today, according to official sources.

During his traditional Sunday homily, Obando y Bravo stated his satisfaction over the event that occurred

yesterday, 9 June, at El Almendro, 270 km from Managua, where 7,800 rebels turned in their weapons in compliance with the 4 May agreement signed between President Violeta Chamorro and contra leader Commander "Franklin" (Israel Galeano).

The Nicaraguan cardinal praised the disarmament and termed as "marvelous" and "decorous" the rebels' action of surrendering their weapons to "seek peace and understanding so as to turn the land into fertile ground, a sports field, and a hospital."

"We hope that the homeland is now embarking on the road to peace," Obando emphasized. He also issued an appeal to the media, urging them to contribute toward peace and reconciliation.

The contras, who fought against the Sandinist People's Army for over eight years, were practically dismantled today, and only the technical aspects of their demobilization will be left pending, Spanish General Agustin Quesada, commander of the UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) peacekeeping forces, stated yesterday. The Spanish official attended yesterday's ceremony at El Almendro (southern Nicaragua), where the contras' demobilization was carried out "en masse."

Obando, who accompanied Chamorro to El Almendro, which is in Rio San Juan Department on the Costa Rican border, held a mass for the rebel fighters, including Israel Galeano, who asserted that he will turn in his weapons.

President Chamorro and Commander "Franklin" signed an agreement on 4 May establishing today, Sunday, 10 June, as the deadline for the demobilization and disarmament of the 12,000 armed contras who are in the country.

Workers of State Enterprises Pose Salary Demands

PA0906191090 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Rigoberto Munoz, leader of the Construction Workers Federation, said today that if the government does not respond to the construction workers who are in danger of losing their jobs, the workers may seize their enterprises on 11 June.

Munoz said that over 3,000 workers are in danger of losing their jobs because of the government's policy of strangling the state-owned enterprises while paying off its debts to private construction firms.

It has been learned from a reliable source that the Finance Ministry owes over $40 billion [figure as heard] to the state-owned enterprises and that the debt has been frozen by Construction Minister Jaime Icabalceta. The same source asserted that Icabalceta had been an adviser to the private firms and that he has ordered the sums owed to them be paid off.

Munoz asserted that the directors of state-owned construction enterprises are already planning to lay off workers because they have no budget and no assigned projects. Therefore, the workers are prepared to seize their installations if the plan is carried out.

Meanwhile, Radio Nicaragua is confronting a serious crisis with its workers because of low salaries and the dismissal of 24 workers. Tomorrow, the workers plan to march to the offices of Dr. Danilo Lacayo, director of information and press of the presidency. The march will start at 0800 at the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers [CST] headquarters to demand salary increases and the rehiring of the dismissed workers.

Bernardo Hernandez, secretary general of the station's union, said the following:

[Begin Hernandez recording] At Radio Nicaragua we are exhausting every means of administration and labor to gain the reinstatement of our fellow workers. We are also demanding payment of the salary adjustment, which is owed to us, according to a special payroll at the station. We are getting official paychecks from a special payroll. All we are receiving is what the government said it would pay, based on the agreements that were signed after the strike. However, we have received nothing according to the special payroll.

We will meet with Dr. Lacayo tomorrow and explain this entire situation, which is causing a serious problem at Radio Nicaragua. We have made appeals to and met with Frank Arana and other station executives. We have also called on the workers to take to the streets tomorrow, marching to Lacayo's office to demand a solution to the salary problem and obtain something positive for all of Radio Nicaragua's workers. This situation is quite chaotic. [end recording]

In another development, Alberto Mercado, who handles media matters at the CST, said the following about the Radio Nicaragua case:

[Begin Mercado recording] We expect Arana, who is the director of Radio Nicaragua, to definitively reinstate those 24 fellow workers on 11 June at the latest. Aside from the layoffs at Radio Nicaragua, there is the already established salary demand. The minimum salary of these workers of Radio Nicaragua is 1.8 million cordobas according to a treasury [word indistinct] and there is also a supplemental payroll. When combined, both amounts represent a more or less acceptable basic salary. Now this is being seriously curtailed. This is one of the points we will discuss with Mr. Lacayo. [end recording]

Reportage on Dismissed State Employees

Aiming at Reinstatement

PA0806153890 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] National Workers' Front leaders said 11 June is the deadline for the government to reinstate dismissed state employees. However, talks between textile and

bottling enterprise leaders and government representatives are expected to continue today. In case of a lack of progress, employees in each job center are preparing pressure measures, ranging from rallies to the takeover of job centers.

Cases To Be Reviewed

PA0606165290 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1845 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Managua, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—The Nicaraguan Government will review the cases of state employees dismissed since 25 April, and consequently, those dismissed for having participated in a seven-day strike that virtually paralyzed public administration last month could be reinstated to their jobs.

Acting Labor Minister Antonio Ibarra Rojas today told ACAN-EFE that the cases of state employees fired for being members of the opposition's Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) will also be reviewed.

According to an agreement reached last night between Ibarra, representing the Managua Government, and leaders of the National Workers Front (FNT), which is headed by Sandinist labor leaders and groups together 390,000 workers, the review will take place within seven days.

Ibarra said that the official number of employees who lost jobs during that period is unknown, mainly because neither the ministries nor the state institutions have reported the dismissals to the Labor Ministry.

The acting minister pointed out that the government is thus complying with point seven of a 16 May agreement reached with FNT representatives that there would be no reprisals against employees who participated in the strike.

All state employees who were dismissed from ministries and other state institutions must go to the Labor Inspector General's Office in Managua to have their cases reviewed.

The employees will be reinstated to their jobs if it is proven that their dismissals were motivated as "reprisals" stemming from their political or ideological creeds.

However, the minister pointed out that if employees lost their jobs because such jobs involve "trusted aid positions" within the new government, are temporary suspensions, or because of a reorganization in certain state institutions to relocate personnel, "these reasons for dismissal will be deemed legitimate."

"The freedom of thought and to be a member of any political party that the FSLN denied to the people for 10 years will now be respected," Ibarra added.

MUR on Equal Benefits for Contras, EPS

PA1006031390 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Moises Hassan, Movement of Revolutionary Unity, MUR, representative at the National Assembly, has said that the soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] are just as, or even more, entitled than the contras to receive social benefits.

The former Sandinist leader also criticized the decision of Violeta Chamorro's government to cut the budget of the National Commission of Support to Combatants, CNAP. CNAP programs provide benefits to over 50,000 war victims. Hassan criticized the creation of an armed corps made up demobilized contras.

[Begin recording] [Hassan] In my opinion, any assistance that is given to demobilized contras or demobilized soldiers must be substantial at first and then taper off as they integrate [words indistinct]. The demobilized members of the Armed Forces and the irregular forces must find a place in society when they rejoin it. [Word indistinct] a special status, except in the initial stage, which would also be a stage of adaptation and readjustment for these people, who have lived the lives of combatants and naturally cannot rejoin the nation's mainstream overnight.

Therefore, if concessions are being granted to the contras for them to readjust and to [word indistinct] the peace process, the EPS forces that are discharged because of the necessary reduction of the Army should receive at least the same benefits. This implies that the funds available to the National Commission of Support to Combatants must not be touched or cut. This is what must be done. I think that reducing the support to the EPS soldiers and combatants would be altogether wrong.

[Reporter] What is your opinion about the development centers, the creation of the rural police, and [word indistinct] that is being mentioned and that has been (?accepted) by the government?

[Hassan] I have already said that I disagree with the creation of a police corps. I suppose that it would be formally attached to the Government Ministry. In practice, a police corps that will take orders from its own commanders, who will be contra military commanders, will turn out to be a separate police corps [words indistinct] of a state within another state.

In addition to this fundamental aspect, the presence of a rural police force made up of contras may easily cause confrontations [words indistinct] between these troops and the troops of the national Army, which was, until recently, an army of the Sandinist Front. For these reasons, I totally disagree with the existence of these forces because, in the last analysis, this means that there will be no compliance with the agreements if these forces remain armed after 10 June or a date close to 10 June. If they remain armed, this will mean that the contras have not totally disarmed and that will mean noncompliance

with the agreements. If this is accepted by the government, it will represent noncompliance with the government's blessing. [end recording]

Ortega Calls for Information on Kidnap Victims

PA1006180990 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra said on 9 June that all Nicaraguans must demand that Violeta de Chamorro's government and the contras provide truthful information about the fate of all the people who have been kidnapped by the contras. He added that the International Commissiion of Support and Verification has a list of those people. Ortega, who was designated president of the historic combatants and supporters of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, told approximately 300 Sandinists who had gathered at the community house at the Nicarao neighborhood that the Nicaraguans still have the power that they gained on 19 July 1979.

He criticized Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo for holding a mass for the contras in El Almendro on 9 June without even mentioning the kidnapped victims. The former president visited the Nicarao neighborhood on the anniversary of the insurrection that culminated in the Sandinist people's revolution. Ortega said he was proud to be in that heroic neighborhood, and he promised to be present at the commemoration of the tactical withdrawal to Masaya in 1979.

Minister on Creation of Additional Police Forces

PA0906034390 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Hurtado has announced that his ministry will create additional police corps sometime in the future because right now it is facing budget problems. It is possible that a finance police may be created to stop smuggling, a crime that could become a threat to the country's economy. There could also be a rural police force that would be tasked with guaranteeing order and security in the countryside and with fighting cattle rustling.

The minister said also that the General Directorate of State Security will continue as a center of information for the Armed Forces and the central government.

The government minister said that there are plans to have a police force of 7,500 men once the Armed Forces troop reduction is completed. The idea is to have a police force more in tune with those of the other Central American countries.

Sources Report Anomalies in Foreign Appointments

PA0706013890 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 May 90 p 6

[Text] The foreign policy of the government headed by Mrs. Chamorro is not only being devised without the knowledge of the Foreign Ministry officials, but most diplomatic decisions are being made in a foolish way. Just as an example, the approvals for new ambassadors are being requested by persons who do not even work in the Nicaraguan diplomatic missions.

Diplomatic sources with ties to the Foreign Ministry made the aforementioned statement on 28 May, pointing to the example of Mr. Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, whom Foreign Minister Enrique Dreyfus announced as the next ambassador to Honduras.

The reports that we have received show that the "established diplomatic procedures are not being followed." In Tegucigalpa Mr. Diego Lacayo Oyanguren, a businessman who has been engaged in broker activities for several years and who also happens to be the brother of "Super Minister" Antonio Lacayo, is lobbying with Honduran authorities and has even requested an inventory of the property of the Nicaraguan Embassy without having the authority to do so.

Our sources also reported that Diego Lacayo Oyanguren acted as aide-de-camp to President Rafael Leonardo Callejas when Callejas attended the inauguration of Mrs. Chamorro on 25 April. Our sources added that "Foreign Minister Dreyfus made another mistake when he announced the names of ambassadors without having received the approval of the respective governments."

Our sources noted that the charges d'affaires of the Nicaraguan embassies abroad are presenting the documentation to get the approvals for the new ambassadors. They added that Foreign Minister Dreyfus is following the advice of Somoza's Foreign Minister Alejandro Montiel Arguello, whose name was announced as Foreign Ministry "advisor."

They also voiced their concern over the fate of the Nicaraguan Foreign Service officials who have received dismissal notifications. Upon their return to Nicaragua, these officials will not have jobs.

The new government wants to recruit persons who reside abroad to work for the Foreign Service as personnel without salary entitlements, under the pretext that the government "will save" some money by doing this. The truth is that there are many benefits, including diplomatic immunity, behind all this. Thus, future ambassadors and their personnel will take advantage of these benefits to become richer and make their businesses more profitable.

Our sources stated that the ambassadors appointed by Mrs. Chamorro in Central America are all businessmen who have lived outside of Nicaragua for many years: Ricardo Elizondo in Guatemala; Luis Cardenal (close relative of the Chamorro family) in El Salvador; Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, who frequently travels between Miami and Tegucigalpa on business trips; and Alfonso Robelo, a very well-known individual who gave up his "salary" as ambassador to Costa Rica, his wife's native

country. Robelo has many businesses in Costa Rica and is said to be a partner of former President Oscar Arias.

Central Bank on New Currency, Devaluation

PA1206022390 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1210 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] We will listen now to Francisco Mayorga, president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, who will announce the end of devaluations:

[Begin Mayorga recording] We already have the dollars that are needed to guarantee that the gold cordoba will be exchanged one for one with the dollar. This currency will be easily exchanged with the dollar. It will be the currency that will provide the solution to the inflation problem. The nightmare of devaluation and inflation that has been torturing Nicaraguan workers, retirees, and poor people will end. [end recording]

However, the Central Bank decreed another devaluation today, just 24 hours after the previous one. Despite Mayorga's statements, today's devaluation sets the official exchange rate at 200,000 cordobas to the dollar, which is 25,000 more cordobas than yesterday. The unofficial parallel market will purchase dollars at 240,000 cordobas and will sell them at 245,000 cordobas.

It is still unknown what impact this measure will have on fuel prices and bus fares. According to Mayorga, the dollars he obtained will put an end to devaluations.

Investigation of Colombian Drug Traffickers

PA0706013690 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Police investigations of two Colombian drug traffickers, who are members of the Cali Cartel and were arrested in this country, indicate that Leonardo Aragon Flores was transporting a shipment of seven quintals of cocaine. According to his own testimony, Aragon Flores received the offer from a person called Juancho, who offered to pay him $100,000 to deliver the cocaine, which is estimated to have a value of $10 million. Aragon Flores was the copilot of the aircraft and, together with Oscar Cardenas, was flying the drugs to Guatemala.

Meanwhile, the police authorities believe the final destination of the drugs may have been Mexico, based on a [word indistinct] the pilot was carrying. The captain of the aircraft claimed he got lost and confused Nicaraguan territory for Guatemalan territory. This allowed him to be captured by chance.

The drug traffickers did not have any contact in Nicaragua to supply them with the necessary fuel to continue on their way, although a Nicaraguan by the name of Jorge Alberto Gutierrez reportedly offered to help them for $50. In order not to hinder the investigations, the police authorities asked newsmen not to question the arrested persons, who were presented publicly yesterday.

Interview With Former Foreign Minister Borge

PY0706012190 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 28 May-3 June 90 p 54

[Interview with former Interior Minister Tomas Borge by Oscar Madrid in Caracas, Venezuela, at the presentation of his book of poems]

[Text] [Madrid] Why did the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] lose the election?

[Borge] Besides the usual wear and tear that is brought about by war and the country's economic difficulties, the mandatory military service was supported only by half of our youth. Surveys do not always reflect reality. We have not done a deep analysis of what happened yet.

[Madrid] What can you tell us about the future of Nicaragua and that of the FSLN?

[Borge] Despite all the difficulties, 41 percent of the electorate still supports us. The other sector, those who supported Mrs. Chamorro, have already split. Some of their former supporters have already joined the opposition. We staged a rally on 1 May without much publicity. We expected 5,000 people to attend, but 20,000 showed up to participate. We have great support among the masses, and this is why we must further democratize the FSLN. There is a proposal to have the grass roots elect our leadership. The fact that we lost the election has brought us back to earth. It will eliminate the arrogance produced by power and will purify our ranks.

[Madrid] Would you say that the crisis in East European countries forecasts the end of communism?

[Borge] The CPSU leadership is trying to reaffirm the true meaning of socialism. They are leaving the facade of a Stalinist socialism behind.

[Madrid] Without the dictatorship of the proletariat?

[Borge] Yes. The previous theory was pruning against historic developments and was not in harmony with Socialist principles. Without denying the great achievements in some basic areas, I would say that there were serious ideological deviations in East European countries. These deviations pushed Czechoslovakia and Hungary toward different ideological poles. I do not think this is the case in the USSR.

Tomas Borge recalls an anecdote: "I had an incident with Boris Yeltsin. He asked me to visit him, but then he received me with great arrogance. I walked out on him. I thought he was showing disrespect to a representative of a sovereign country. I walked out and told the KGB agents accompanying me: 'I have just met a future counterrevolutionary.'"

[Madrid] What do you think will happen in Cuba?

[Borge] Castro is less isolated than before. Fidel Castro is one of the stars each time he participates in an inauguration in Latin America. There are some serious proposals to readmit Cuba into the OAS. There is pressure, I would say honest pressure, from President Carlos Andres Perez, trying to get the United States to show a more respectful and reasonable attitude toward Cuba.

[Madrid] Is democratization a dirty word in Cuba?

[Borge] I have been told that Cuba will hold elections with secret voting and independent candidates for all leadership positions including that of president of the Republic. I have been told that a congress is being prepared to discuss those issues. In Nicaragua we won 41 percent of the votes, but that is not nearly as unanimous a support as Castro obviously has in Cuba.

[Madrid] Do you believe that the FSLN will return to power in the future?

[Borge] In order to recover the percentage of power that we have lost we have to recover our revolutionary fervor. We need to democratize the FSLN and get closer to the people to truly reflect people's concerns and to fight in all political arenas—peacefully of course—in order to recover what we should have never lost: the government of the Republic.

[Madrid] Commander, will you continue writing?

[Borge] Most of my poems survived the political wreck and are contained in "La Ceremonia Esperada." Other poems were lost during the struggle.

Panama

Article Calls U.S. 'Bad' Partner in Canal Use

PA1206030090 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 10 Jun 90 pp A-10, D-8

[Unattributed article: "The Panama Canal, A Bone of Contention"]

[Text] The return of the Panama Canal to its legitimate owners, the Panamanians, after the United States has used it and its valuable strategic and economic benefits for 75 years is like when a person rents a piece of property. Later, when for various reasons the owner requests the return of his property, he finds he has a tremendous problem on his hands, because the lessee puts up all sorts of dishonest arguments and does not fulfill the agreement or treaty so he doesn't have to return what does not belong to him.

When bad partners such as the United States return the property with which they became rich through our natural resources, which in this case is our privileged geographic position, they practically destroy it. The country does this to intentionally cause serious economic, political, and social problems. It claims that it is the only one who has the best qualifications and professionalism to run the Panama Canal. Yet we can see that it is unable to solve or to attend to the many social problems that it is facing at home.

Attorney General Fires Special Prosecutor

PA1106154690 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Jun 90 p 1

[Report by Vilma E. Figueroa B.]

[Text] Attorney General Rogelio Cruz has issued a legal resolution firing Special Prosecutor Rodrigo Miranda Morales. The resolution indicates that "it has been completely proven that Miranda has not complied with the duties to which he was assigned."

The attorney general's Resolution No. 458 states that using his constitutional and legal powers, he has decided to fire the special prosecutor, whom he had initially assigned to the Hugo Spadafora case.

The document adds that, upon accepting the post, Miranda began to "slander and defame certain public officials," including Technical Judicial Police Director Leslie Loaiza.

The attorney general's resolution adds that Miranda's "irresponsible actions" included criticism of the Executive Branch, such as calling President Guillermo Endara, a "Pontius Pilate" and Vice President Ricardo Arias Calderon a "person who covered up for child murderers." The document also notes that the special prosecutor criticized the Legislative Assembly Budget Commission."

The resolution stresses that the special prosecutor was fired for slandering his immediate superior, the attorney general. Miranda called Cruz a drug trafficker who had links with the Medellin Cartel and said Auxiliary Prosecutor Luis Felipe Munoz was a Norieguist.

Thus, states the document, it has been proven that Miranda's public actions have been "motivated by an unbridled desire for popularity and personal notoriety."

Cruz' resolution adds that the former prosecutor "used the information on the homicide of minor Marco Rodriguez Justines for sinister and speculative purposes."

It also stated that Miranda's behavior in the management of legal matters did not conform to the dignity and decorum demanded by legal ethics and violated the disciplinary norms contained in Article 258 and 440 of the Legal Code. Thus, in view of the stated reasons, the Attorney General decided to fire him.

The attorney general also requests that the Supreme Court of Justice call Special Prosecutor Rodrigo Miranda and bring him to trial for the crime of slander against Capt. Leslie Loaiza.

The court, however, has already ordered an investigation of Attorney General Rogelio Cruz based on charges presented by Attorney Rodrigo Miranda Morales.

The special prosecutor accuses the attorney general of "covering up a crime because he released two persons linked to the murder of guerrilla Dr. Hugo Spadafora. The attorney general ordered their release in writing and stated that the charges against them had been definitely dismissed because of a lack of incriminating evidence," according to Miranda.

Miranda also presented charges against Auxiliary Prosecutor Luis Felipe Munoz and First Superior Prosecutor Emilio De Leon.

The controversy resulting from the actions of Special Prosecutor Rodrigo Miranda Morales and Attorney General Rogelio Cruz has not ended. People who understand debates of this nature believe that the situation could get worse with the firing of Miranda because it could lead to unforeseen events.

Colon Free Zone Businessmen Defend Rights

PA1106135990 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Jun 90 pp A-1, A-2

[By staff writer James Aparicio; all quotation marks as published]

[Text] Nessim Bassan, president of the Association of Colon Free Zone Users, on 8 June defended the right to trade with Cuba, which represents about $60 million per year.

In statements to LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA, Bassan said: "As long as the laws of the country are not being violated, we do not see any problem." However, he warned, some problems may arise if a businessman sells U.S.-made products to the Cuban Government.

The United States maintains various sanctions against Fidel Castro's government, which includes a prohibition against selling products manufactured in the United States to Cuba.

A business source said that in mid-May, U.S. Department of Commerce officials met with Colon Free Zone officials and businessmen to warn them about possible sanctions if trade with Cuba is not suspended.

Businessmen, who have kept this meeting secret, have said that they are against the alleged U.S. pressure and requested a list of products that the U.S. Department of Commerce prohibits being sold to Cuba.

Diplomatic relations between Panama and Cuba have been at a low level for the past five months, and Foreign Minister Julio Linares has not ruled out the possibility of breaking relations.

Bassan said: "As long as we are a sovereign country, and as long as the enterprises established here in the Colon Free Zone and in the Republic of Panama abide by the Code of Commerce and Panamanian laws, I cannot criticize this kind of trade."

Bassan termed as normal" Free Zone operations to re-export, but said that "foreign visitors are not shopping in the Free Zone because they "fear" for their personal safety.

Argentina

Duhalde, Cabinet Discuss Economic 'Demands'

PY1106205090 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1108 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (DYN)— Acting President Eduardo Duhalde has asserted that the government will be "firm about not allowing any sector's demands to harm the established economic stability," and has said that the government "will not weaken its position" as the result of any demand.

Duhalde made these comments after a long Cabinet meeting in which Economy Minister Erman Gonzalez "insisted on the need to remain very firm" and not to yield to complaints like the one made by Army Chief of Staff General Martin Bonnet.

In a communique released by the Army while the Cabinet meeting was being held, however, Gen. Bonnet denied having complained about the salary increase granted to the military sector, as reported by the press. The communique released by the Army General Staff stated that Gen. Bonnet "simply commented on the difficult situation being experienced by the military sector as a result of its low salaries."

The vice president told journalists that the warning was not aimed at the military sector alone but at "all sectors that are making complaints—which in our opinion are legitimate—but which can nevertheless lead to a new inflationary spiral."

Duhalde pointed out that another topic discussed during the meeting at Government House was "a report on privatization, on the inconveniences it may cause, and on how to overcome them." Public Works and Services Minister Roberto Dromi—who unveiled "a very optimistic vision" of the issue—was in charge of presenting the report.

Cabinet Meets, Reaffirms Salary Policy

PY1206014590 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0022 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (TELAM)—The national Cabinet has reaffirmed the salary policy established by the government and has confirmed the original timetable for bids on areas in central Argentina that have been opened to oil prospecting.

Economy Minister Erman Gonzalez released this information this evening, adding that the confirmed salary policy "includes the salaries of the military men," who will receive, according to Gonzalez, "the increases that have already been granted."

Gonzalez made these remarks at Government House after 2100 today, after the cabinet meeting. He also denied disagreements with Roberto Dromi, minister of public works and services, who was present at Gonzalez' meeting with reporters.

Military Sources Deny Chief of Staff Retiring

PY1206034790 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0153 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (TELAM)—Defense Ministry and Army sources denied tonight the alleged withdrawal of Army Chief of Staff Division General Martin Bonnet from his post. The sources said that "there has been no petition to send the military man into retirement." They confirmed that Bonnet and Defense Minister Humberto Romero will visit the military college tomorrow.

This denial of the Army chief of staff's retirement took place after a meeting at 2000 at Government House between President Carlos Menem and Vice Admiral Emilio Osses, joint chief of staff, who, upon leaving the chief of state's office, responded to questions posed by reporters by saying that "everything is all right."

The military sources emphasized that the meeting between Menem and Osses was "very good" but refused to pass judgment on how Bonnet will be affected by the remarks made by President Menem upon arriving in Ezeiza, when he said that the pardon that he will decree "does not signify a recognition of anything."

UCR Committee Criticizes Recent Agreement

PY1106154090 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2120 GMT 9 Jun 90

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA)—The plenum of delegates to the Radical Civic Union [UCR] National Committee today said that the "agreement" does not (repeat, does not) represent "a contract of support or an attempt to rule through an alliance." It charged the "conservative faction with being the "main obstacle" to the popular political parties reaching an agreement.

In a long document released at noon today at the end of a UCR meeting presided over by Raul Alfonsin at the headquarters of the UCR capital committee, the UCR members criticized "the pact that the government has signed with the misnamed liberalism, which represents, they said, an extreme conservatism."

In the five-page document, they first state that our country "is today confronting the double challenge of strengthening democracy and moving toward development." They then list the existing problems.

According to the UCR members, those problems include "the mortgage" of the foreign debt, the deterioration of

the social situation, the progress made by the anti-democratic sectors, and the loss of "arbitration power" by the state, which they described as a "deteriorated machine."

The UCR thinks that there are eight conditions to achieving a political alliance: "pluralism, solidarity, a social accord, the reform of the state, decentralization, modernization, integration, and Argentina's reinstatement into the world."

The document says that "the alliance cannot be implemented because of the agreement reached by the government with the misnamed liberalism," among other things.

It adds that the conservative sector "advocates the position of creditor banks and, consequently, adopts ideas that are least in the national interest."

This sector also "opposes the social policy. Proof of this is that it has systematically attacked the National Food Program [PAN]," and the fact that it has proposed to reduce the public expenditure "by suspending the social programs."

"In fighting that reactionary idea, which has its enclave within the government, nothing can be riskier than the reform of the state, which conservatives regard as the elimination of the state," the document says.

The UCR National Committee delegates also approved a report submitted by the UCR Executive Board. This report contains a political analysis of the events that have occurred in the country since Raul Alfonsin was appointed as UCR head. It also includes much information on the activities promoted by the UCR leadership. The report says that the main political problem that the UCR had to face in the past few months was that of the roles the opposition should play in the current institutional system.

"The Justicialist Party [PJ] opposed our government without taking into account its great responsibility, basing its political expectations on the discredit and the failure of the UCR government," the report adds.

It adds that the PJ "took this attitude during the electoral campaign, in which it made demagogic proposals that could not be achieved. This situation significantly deepened the crisis."

The report also says that the PJ "did not respect the electoral accord reached with the people who helped the party win the elections. This attitude caused a crisis of credibility that affects the PJ and all the other political parties."

"It would have been very easy for the UCR to find shelter in rhetorical opposition, benefiting from a government that broke its electoral contract, but the greater interests of the group were also at stake," the document states.

The increase in the number of Supreme Court members and the appointment of new members "all related to the executive branch," the amnesty to military and subversives, and the "manipulation of the public opinion" by certain sectors of the administration are also criticized.

The plenum lasted nearly two hours. This fact indicates that there was little debate, compared to previous plenums.

Although some discussions—similar to those at the meeting on 7 and 8 June between representatives of the "Alfonsin-led" and "Angeloz-led" factions—were expected, the UCR leaders decided to postpone the debate until the national assembly, which will be held in August.

Cost of Living Increases by 13.6 Percent in May

PY1106173090 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1936 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (TELAM) — Today at the Economy Ministry Planning Secretary Moises Ikonicoff reported that the cost of living increased by 13.6 percent during the month of May. [passage omitted]

CGT Loses ILO Post Due to Division

PY1106175890 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1239 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Geneva, 11 Jun (TELAM) — Argentina has lost its post in the Administration Council of the ILO [International Labor Organization] due to the division of the labor movement and despite the fact that both the official delegation, headed by Guerino Andreoni, and the CGT-Azopardo [General Labor Confederation-Azopardo] released a joint communique.

Chile will now occupy the post that was held by Ramon Baldassini, an Argentine union leader. Claudio Alvarez, a Justicialist deputy from Misiones Province and a member of the official delegation, said: "Our image is not the appropriate one. We arrived here with the labor movement divided, and that is how it went for us."

The Argentine delegation will travel to Italy tomorrow, and then it will go to France and Spain. From Madrid it will return to Argentina, where it will arrive on 22 or 23 June.

Soviet Economists Touring Salta Province

PY1106170090 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Salta, 9 Jun (TELAM) — A delegation of Russian economists has arrived in this city to evaluate channels of economic cooperation between Argentina and the Soviet Union. They have already met with Governor Hernan Cornejo.

The group includes Pavel Boiko, chief of the Latin American Institute, and Anatoliy Zhelezniak, a member

of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. They are accompanied by Carlos Sanchez, director of the Institute of Economic Studies of Argentine and Latin American Reality (IEERAL) [Instituto de Estudios Economicos de la Realidad Argentina y Latino Americana].

After visiting the governor, the visitors indicated that the delegation will tour agricultural production areas in northern Salta Province.

Bolivia

Government To Question U.S. Envoy on Comments

PY0906124590 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde today said that the government will question the latest comments made by U.S. Ambassador Robert Gelbard, which are more related to domestic policy. As you all remember, a few days ago in Cochabamba U.S. Ambassador Gelbard made serious accusations against peasant leaders who grow coca and are reportedly involved in drug trafficking.

[Begin recording] [Iturralde] We are going to hold a meeting with the U.S. ambassador on this issue. [passage indistinct].

[Reporter] Are there any recommendations?

[Iturralde] We will see what happens. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Iturralde also attended the 20th OAS General Assembly, the agenda of which included the maritime issue in point 17. Regarding this issue, Iturralde said that Bolivia is willing to hold bilateral talks with Chile regarding Bolivia's maritime claim because it is believed that Chile is leaning in the same direction. [recorded portion indistinct]

Iturralde talked about the main issues debated at the 20th OAS General Assembly, including democracy, development, and Latin American integration.

Labor Leaders Reject Bush-Paz Agreements

PY0706182290 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Jun 90 p 6

[Text] Leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] and the Single Trade Union Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers [CSUTCB] on 1 June rejected the 9 May agreements signed by Bolivian President Paz Zamora and by U.S. President Bush in Washington. The labor leaders said that with the signing of these documents "the Bolivian Government throws overboard its commitments to coca growers."

The COB and the CSUTCB have issued a communique harshly criticizing the documents signed by President Paz Zamora. Union leaders have said that these organizations have criticized the "militarization" on various occasions.

The communique that was delivered to the press yesterday stated that while the government insisted on its "coca for development" thesis, agreements denying this official position were being signed in Washington.

The communique said: "The Annex III released by the government does not necessarily refer to development but to interdiction, the Armed Forces' participation in the antidrug struggle, and the compulsory eradication of the coca plants."

According to the union leaders the terms of Annex III shows a clear governmental policy that "it is the United States that sought to impose the participation of the Armed Forces in coca-producing areas with the help of U.S. military advisers. The Bolivian president lied to the people when he tried to make them believe the contrary."

The communique said that in view of the agreement signed by Bush and Paz Zamora, the government necessarily "will fail to comply with the agreements reached with the COB and the coca growers, especially if it is taken into account that section "E" Point Four of the agreements signed with the COB on 16 May establishes the need "to ratify that the coca for development is the government's main policy and not interdiction against the peasants."

Chapter III, Article 18 of The Coca Crop Substitution and Development Plan [PIDYS] that was approved by the government states: "The PIDYS can be implemented only if its integral substitution program has been technically and financially guaranteed. Meanwhile the production, circulation, trade, and the illegal coca consumption will be maintained under the current conditions and any organization will be allowed to implement replacement programs."

The COB and CSUTCB leaders have announced that they will assume "the defense of coca growing in view of the virtual attempt to use military force to eradicate the coca plantations."

Anez Supports Military Action in Drug Fight

PY0806130890 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 31 May 90 p 5

[Text] Contrary to what has been said, the Armed Forces participation in the struggle against drug trafficking will strengthen antinarcotics operations and thus allow Bolivia to achieve positive results in this area.

This is what General Lucio Anez Rivera, commander of the Special Antinarcotics Force, said yesterday. He thus denied a general belief that the Armed Forces participation in the struggle against drug trafficking will hinder the work being carried out by the antinarcotics force.

Lucio Anez said: "The Armed Forces cooperation will not hinder the efficient work that the Special Antinarcotics Force is carrying out. On the contrary, they will strengthen antinarcotics operations."

He added that the incursion of Army elite forces "is a means to strengthen the struggle against drug trafficking because it is believed that the drug trafficking mafias are permanently growing, although the Bolivian Government will never allow this to happen."

Anez Rivera also said that although the valuable technical cooperation that particularly the United States, Great Britain, and the FRG are granting to crush narcotrafficking centers in the Chapare region is important, it is also necessary to increase the involvement of policemen in the antinarcotics struggle.

He said: "It is very likely that the levels of cooperation have not considered the possibility of increasing military personnel and the supply of weapons or other direct means to neutralize narcotrafficking activities." But he added: "We are convinced that this support will be granted in due time because this alternative is included in the first Annex that was signed in Washington by Presidents Paz Zamora and Bush."

Anez Rivera said that despite insufficient technical resources, the unwavering courage and determination of the Special Antinarcotics Force will allow them to fulfill the moral duty of eradicating narcotrafficking gangs from Bolivia.

Kieffer on Participation

PY0806132290 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 31 May 90 p 5

[Text] Fernando Kieffer, president of the chamber of deputies, has said that the eventual participation of the Armed Forces in the struggle against drug trafficking is being used by "some sectors" to undermine the government's efforts in the antinarcotics struggle.

He said: "The Armed Forces cannot be victims of the contradictions resulting from the disagreements between the government and the opposition. The issue on the eventual participation of the Armed Forces in the antinarcotics struggle is being used by some sectors to undermine the government's efforts in this area, and perhaps even to destabilize the democratic system."

Kieffer said that the expression "militarization" is being used in a derogatory way to mean that the Armed Forces are not part of or complying with the institutional system.

He added: "This is not only an offense to Bolivian institutions but also to the thousands of Bolivian youngsters and children who are the first victims of this scourge. Therefore, it is necessary for Bolivian society to be aware of the threat that narcotrafficking activities pose for future generations and to defend their children, who are the children of the fatherland."

Kieffer said that Bolivians must be aware that if the Armed Forces participate in the struggle against drug trafficking, Bolivian soldiers will risk their lives to defend society.

He added that to presume that there is corruption within the Armed Forces, is to be prejudiced and to make "irresponsible" assumptions. He demanded a complete solidarity with and respect for the Armed Forces and requested people not to doubt the moral principles upheld by Armed Forces members.

Kieffer said: "All Bolivians agree with the need to wage an all-out war against drug traffickers, and all Bolivians support the coca farms replacement program. However, if there is a sector that does not agree with this, it must openly express its position."

Foreign Minister Proposes Talks With Chile

PY0906174290 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde has reiterated that Bolivia is willing to hold bilateral or multilateral discussions to find a solution to the country's landlocked situation.

Carlos Iturralde said that the Chilean Government has expressed its willingness to promote a large cooperation and economic and commercial development project with Bolivia, in keeping with the challenges arising from the international situation.

Foreign Minister Iturralde ratified our government's decision to recover a sea outlet through a renewed strategy of talks between the affected parties.

Finance Minister Reports IMF Recommendations

PY0906173490 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] The IMF has recommended that our country continue with a severe economic adjustment program this year. According to information supplied by Finance Minister David Blanco after meeting with members of an IMF mission, the IMF recommendation is designed to offset our country's noncompliance with the goals of that organization.

Blanco said that as a result of the IMF assessment our government will be forced to approve basic laws, increase investments, and increase prices for fuel and public utility rates.

The government official said that the main disagreement with the IMF stems from the 12-percent salary increases ordered by the government. According to the agreements signed with the IMF, these increases should not be more than nine percent.

In conclusion, the finance minister indicated that, despite these remarks by the IMF, our economy's performance during the first three months of this year has been satisfactory.

ADN Document Supports Government Policies

PY0706141290 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] The National Conference of Leaders of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) has expressed its full agreement with the president's foreign policy, and it has ratified the government's economic and social program.

The "Political Declaration" of the conference, which met for three days, decided to support the policy that the government is implementing to consolidate economic stability and to generate a growth that is centered on an efficient social policy.

The declaration states:

1. The ADN fully agrees with the foreign policy that the president is implementing in the specific exercise of his constitutional attributions.

This foreign policy dignifies and enhances our participation in world affairs, it gives priority to our national aspirations, and it strengthens our links of friendship and cooperation with governments and international organizations.

2. It ratifies the economic and social program of the Government of National Unity that must consolidate economic stability together with growth and a more just and efficient social policy; to ensure an institutional climate of guarantees, obligations, and rights of the economic and productive sectors, and become the instrument for the modernization of the state.

3. It reaffirms its political will to eliminate the corruption that exists within the state apparatus, and to adopt clear-cut and efficient rules in administrative tasks in accordance with the order for change that has been asked for by the chief of the party and within the framework of the call for the "Revolution of Deportment" that has been made by the president.

4. It reiterates its purpose to consolidate and strengthen the purposes of the "Patriotic Accord" with its allies the Christian Democratic Party and the Revolutionary Movement of the Left-New Majority, whose historical significance permits the continuity of the government's programs and the strategies for economic growth and social progress for the building of a free, cohesive, and pluralist society.

5. It declares that in the exercise of a new political style, the method of dialogue and agreement between political parties and social sectors is the most efficient instrument for the modernization and viability of our republican, democratic and representative system.

In this respect, the personal contribution and party leadership of the chief of the ADN and the experiences of the Pact for Democracy and the Patriotic Accord are historical milestones that cannot be reversed.

6. It establishes that the conclusions and recommendations of an internal nature will be adopted by the National Political Committee and by the board of directors and executive of the party before the holding of the National Assembly.

The proposals and draft projects that have been approved by this Conference of National Leaders will be submitted to the National Assembly for their consideration and final approval.

Government Offers To Exchange Iron Ore for Debt

PY1106203090 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0241 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jun (EFE)—The Bolivian Government today announced that it is ready to exchange the Mutun iron ore deposits for foreign debt payments. Mutun has the largest iron ore reserve in Latin America, with more than 40 billion tons of this mineral.

The Mining Ministry today reported that the businessmen who have purchased or will purchase the investment bonds in exchange for the foreign debt will be entitled to exploit the Mutun deposits. These deposits are located in southeastern Santa Cruz Department, which borders Brazil.

Between 1987 and 1990 Bolivia purchased some $300 million of its debt to international private banks and the Brazilian Government at secondary market prices. These purchases was effected through donations and "investment bonds," which their owners can convert into shares in Bolivian enterprises.

A report issued by the Mining Ministry—written in English, Spanish, and German as part of the campaign to attract foreign capital for Mutun—states that "the investors can buy foreign debt bonds to invest in Bolivia's metallurgy industry with a 50-percent premium."

Mining Minister Walter Soriano Lea has explained that Mutun is also open to investors interested in establishing a metallurgy industry in Bolivia or in exporting raw material with large guarantees and advantages. The investors may engage in shared-risk joint ventures [two preceding words in English] with the Bolivian Government, Minister Soriano said. He added that the Bolivian Government is interested in taking part in metallurgy projects.

The enterprises that elect to take part in the Mutun project will have many advantages and guarantees for their investments, which will be safe from political and economic risks, the official report stated.

Alfonso Saavedra Bruno, general manager of the Santa Cruz Regional Development Corporation, which has

also launched a campaign to attract investment, said: "The iron ore has important market implications in Latin America because several countries import it for domestic use."

Coca Cola Company President Kidnapped

PY1106153090 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1448 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] La Paz, 11 Jun (EFE) — La Paz police sources have confirmed that Jorge Lonsdale, a Bolivian and the executive president of the local Coca Cola Company, was kidnapped today at 1255 GMT.

According to the report, the BMW that was taking Lonsdale to his office was intercepted in the neighborhood of Israel Plaza, in downtown La Paz, by several masked individuals who were travelling in a Volvo pickup.

According to the sources, the unknown persons fired several shots, and after wounding the driver they were able to get the car to stop, remove Lonsdale, and take him to an unknown destination. Police sources have not given many details about the incident, and the local media have indicated that there is the possibility that the incident is related to murder three days ago of Miguel Silva, a parish priest of the Great Power of Jesus Church, who was the victim of a robbery.

Jorge Lonsdale is a shareholder of the Bolivian Distillery, Plaza Hotel, and of other private firms. He is also the president of Bolivar Club, one of Bolivia's main soccer institutions.

Minister on Investigation

PY1206022890 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] The Armed Forces intelligence services are working in coordination with the Interior Ministry and the police to solve the kidnapping of Jorge Lonsdale, the [word indistinct] manager. The kidnapping took place this morning in the San Pedro area.

Defense Minister Hector Ormachea has said that the military intelligence services have placed specialized personnel at the disposal of the state investigative organizations to cooperate in solving this case. Ormachea explained to journalists at Government Palace that the executive branch, the Armed Forces, and the national community are profoundly alarmed by the nature of the kidnapping of the well-known La Paz businessman.

Minister Ormachea said that it is premature to make conjectures about the kidnapping. It is clear, however, that the crime was perpetrated by professionals and possibly by foreigners, he noted.

[Begin Ormachea recording] [Words indistinct] who probably came especially to commit this crime. It is not typical here, to work in the northeast regarding [words indistinct]. These are specialized people who came to perform a specialized job; criminal, but specialized.

Now then, what is being done? We have ordered the functioning of the Armed Forces intelligence communities [words indistinct] with the Interior Ministry, which is doing the same with its intelligence (?services). I talked to the interior minister this morning, and we have seen that, at this time, this is basically what must be done first. And this is it. [end recording]

While regretting the kidnapping, the defense minister said that the citizenry and the forces of order must be mobilized to prevent crimes and acts of violence, such as the one that occurred today, from becoming the beginning of an escalation that could jeopardize the country's tranquillity and security.

New Morning Paper Starts Circulating 7 Jun

PY0806134990 La Paz Television Boliviana Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Summary] The morning paper LA RAZON started circulating in La Paz this morning. People reacted favorably to this independent newspaper that is committed to always reporting the truth.

Brazil

Collor Telegrams Fujimori; Rezek on Cooperation

PY1206011290 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Brazil has received with satisfaction the announcement of candidate Alberto Fujimori's victory in the Peruvian presidential elections.

President Fernando Collor today sent a telegram to Peruvian President-elect Alberto Fujimori, saying that he is sure that the new government will bring about a strengthening of the cooperation and friendship ties linking the two countries.

Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek believes that the new Peruvian Government will continue to cooperate with Brazil in the struggle against drug trafficking.

[Begin Rezek recording] Cooperation was strong throughout the tenure of President Alan Garcia. This cooperation developed at all levels and [words indistinct] if the problem gets worse, which I do not believe will happen, the cooperation will be strengthened, of course, as a response to an increase in the difficulties we may be facing.

I believe, however, that this will not happen. This problem is not as great in Peru as it is in Colombia, for example. [end recording]

A meeting between Brazil and Peru on border issues should take place here in Brasilia in late June.

Minister Cardoso Views Economic Situation

PY0806140290 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Jun 90 p 54 Economic Section

[Interview with Economy Minister Zelia Cardoso de Melo's by Sonia Rezende, Germano de Oliveira, and Milton F. da Rocha Filho in Sao Paulo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [O GLOBO] First, the Rio de Janeiro Subway employees requested a salary increase, and now other sectors are requesting an increase of 166 percent over the March and April Consumers' Price Index. Can that make the Collor Plan fail?

[Cardoso] Of course it can.

[O GLOBO] Do you hope to be able to negotiate the salary issue and thus prevent a general strike?

[Cardoso] We are convinced that a free negotiation of salaries is very important. This negotiation has several aspects: The various sectors that are involved in the negotiation must have a cooperative spirit so as not to harm any of the negotiating parties. It is evident that the negotiation cannot harm the workers, that it cannot harm the consumers, and that it cannot harm the workers as consumers, either. We have been insisting that the government is in favor of free negotiation of salaries if it results in increased salaries, which—in turn—will result in a better income distribution. We cannot tolerate, however, that the increase in salaries result in increased prices because this is entirely incompatible with the economic plan. It does not matter whether the increase in salaries is spontaneously decided upon by the businessmen, by Congress, or granted through court decision. Increases in salaries that result in increased prices are incompatible with the economic program.

[O GLOBO] Is the government thinking of granting the workers a real salary increase or any type of bonus to placate the union movement's fury?

[Cardoso] No. The negotiations will have to be held between workers and businessmen. We are already holding talks on our own. On 1 June, we held a meeting with businessmen, Luis Antonio Medeiros (Chairman of the Sao Paulo Metalworkers Union), and some other leaders. [passage omitted]

[O GLOBO] Regarding the new index—the Fiscal Value Readjustment Index [Indice de Reajuste de Valores Fiscais—IRVF]—do you already know which items it will exclude? Will it include seasonal products such as winter clothes?

[Cardoso] We will discuss this issue in the next few days. There has already been a preliminary meeting, and we will establish the criteria before 4 June. One aspect being discussed is that, as the IRVF is a readjustment index, it must be the most adequate index for this purpose. All of its elements have to be adequate to serve as indexes for possible readjustment of the savings accounts. This is why there may still be some changes, although this has not been decided yet. I am sure that before 4 June we will make the final decisions. So far, we have not considered the possibility of excluding seasonal products from the index. Clothing will probably be included in it. [passage omitted]

[O GLOBO] Can this new index again index the whole economy?

[Cardoso] From the economic plan's point of view, this question is a contradiction because indexation is against the Collor Plan. As a result, the IRVF cannot index the economy, and we hope this does not occur. In other words, we expect that the inflation rate continues to be the same low level it is now—under control—so that this indexing tendency does not permeate the economy. [passage omitted]

[O GLOBO] As it is known that several companies have already reduced investments and in some cases even stopped investing in the productive area, we would like to know when investment in the productive area will really begin.

[Cardoso] Some sectors are investing in this area, and some are operating in their full capacity. Some sectors are investing more, and some will have to reduce their investment, but this is a decision they have to make at the entrepreneurial level.

[O GLOBO] Do you believe the economy will grow this year?

[Cardoso] We have no estimated growth figures because we are not concerned about that right now. Our concern is the inflation rate. This is the government's number one, two, three, four, and five priority. Although we believe that the program to fight inflation is entirely successful, that it has worked out very well, we must continue to watch its implementation closely because the first months of this administration—until the program reaches its 120th day—are extremely important. Only after this period is over, will we be sure that the economy has become stable.

[O GLOBO] At the beginning of the Collor Plan, you expected the monthly inflation rate to be two to three percent, but—according to Fipe [Economic Research Institute Foundation]—it has now reached 5.3 percent, excluding the increase in rents. Was the government surprised at the rate? Does this mean that something went out of control?

[Cardoso] It is true that we expected a lower inflation rate, but some items—such as clothing and farm products—ended up by having too much influence in the resulting rate. This is why when you look at the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] 7.87-percent figure, we must check on the items: First, we will clearly see that the 30-percent difference results from the variation in the price of clothing, and second, from the influence that the rents and the cruzados inflation had

on the rate. When closely observing all the economic indexes, however, we realize that the tendency of all indexes is neatly decreasing. In this sense, the current inflation rate is entirely in accordance with the plans. [passage omitted]

[O GLOBO] What about the negotiation of the foreign debt? Do you really believe that an agreement will be reached before September?

[Cardoso] First, we will hold talks with the IMF. Then, an IMF mission will come to Brazil, present its report, and discuss it with the IMF board, then there will be the summer holidays in the United States. This is why I believe that we will reach an agreement by September.

[O GLOBO] When will the IMF mission arrive?

[Cardoso] In June, but we still do not know the exact day. Therefore, we believe that by September we will be closing the agreement with the IMF and simultaneously beginning the talks with the Paris Club and the private banks.

[O GLOBO] Will Brazil, which has an $8-billion reserve, be in good condition to negotiate? Are the banks showing any goodwill?

[Cardoso] Yes, they are showing goodwill. After the installation of the Collor Administration, the Brazilian image abroad has changed completely. In his trip abroad, the president had already inspired trust in the presidents and chiefs of state whom he had contacted. After the implementation of the stabilization plan, this trust increased still more. Now, the objective issues, which are much more complex, are a different story. I believe that there is goodwill, but we need more than goodwill.

[O GLOBO] How much is Brazil asking in new money in this agreement?

[Cardoso] I do not believe that we will obtain new money. At least, not new money in the correct sense of the word, because there have always been lies about new money in Brazil. We have never obtained new money, but we were told that we were obtaining new money.

[O GLOBO] But you have said that the new administration has credibility abroad...

[Cardoso] Credibility is not enough.

[O GLOBO] Why do you think there will be no new money?

[Cardoso] Because there must be effective conditions. They have to receive a lot of money from Brazil. First, they must know what will happen to this debt. After they are sure about what will happen, after they have more confidence on what will happen in the future, only then, will they again grant us credit. [passage omitted]

[O GLOBO] What do the bankers and the foreign capital need to effectively invest in Brazil, including this privatization project?

[Cardoso] They need economic stability and nothing else.

[O GLOBO] When will the country achieve this stability?

[Cardoso] I believe we have already achieved it. We now need some more time—120, 150 days of this economic program—to really convince society, the economic agents, foreign capital, in other words, everyone, that we have achieved stability. [passage omitted]

[O GLOBO] The public deficit, however, is not zero yet, is it?

[Cardoso] I did not understand your question. It is our objective to put an end to the public deficit. There are two words that I would like to see out of the newspapers: public deficit and liquidity. I will be an entirely fulfilled person the day I no longer see these two words appear so frequently in the press. Our goal is to have a surplus. We are working on a two-percent surplus. This is why I say that the privatization program is fundamental and that it must be successfully implemented. It will help us achieve our goal. It is fundamental to control expenses—and we are doing our best to reduce them—to increase the revenue, to privatize the state-owned companies, to have severe fiscal and monetary policies, and to control inflation. If we fail in any of the aforementioned objectives, our plan will not be successful. [passage omitted]

Provisional Measure 184 Annulled, Not Resubmitted

PY0806141090 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Provisional Measure 184, which allowed Congress to increase withdrawals from savings accounts, will no longer be resubmitted. The government will not revise nor resubmit Provisional Measure 184, which has been nullified in Congress because it was not voted on in the stipulated period [decurso de prazo].

The decision not to resubmit this measure was adopted during the meeting held at Planalto Palace among Acting President Itamar Franco, Economy Minister Zelia Cardoso, Justice Minister Bernardo Cabral, and government leaders in the Chamber of Deputies Renan Calheiros, and in the Senate Jose Ignacio Ferreira.

Upon verifying that there were no legal, political, or political impediments, acting President Itamar Franco decided that the government will not resubmit Provisional Measure 184 that provided for possible increases in withdrawals, through some amendments, from saving accounts that have been either blocked or suspended.

Government Senate leader Jose Ignacio Ferreira said that the decision not to resubmit Provisional Measure 184 was political, because the government considers it unnecessary to take a gratuitous action.

[Begin Ferreira recording] Politically, it is not appropriate because there is no legal or economic reason to

revise the measure, and thus there is no reason whatsoever to take a gratuitous political action. [end recording]

Provisional Measure 184, that had repealed Measure 180, was nullified at 0100 Wednesday morning, even before the Senate vote.

Envoy on Regulation of Pharmaceutical Patents

PY1006022490 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jun 90 p 7

[Text] Marcilio Marques Moreira, 57, the Brazilian ambassador to the U.S., has reported that the Brazilian Government is willing to regulate pharmaceutical patents, a demand that has been made by the U.S. Government to stop trade retaliation—import duties of 100 percent—against the import of Brazil's electronic products and cellulose. The task group that has been charged with looking into the matter has not yet arrived at any type of "substantive" conclusion, the ambassador indicated.

Marques Moreira indicated that the Brazilian Government considers as "positive" the visit to Brazil of Carla Hills, the White House's trade representative. According to the ambassador, Hills has brought nothing new to Brazil. The government hopes to obtain in Geneva what it did not achieve during the visit: An agreement with the United States to reduce the import duties on Brazilian orange juice. The topic is being discussed in the GATT round of talks.

The ambassador stated that Carla Hills' two commitments, that were signed before she visited Brazil, are viewed by the government as a positive step in the bilateral negotiations. One of the commitments was the license for the sale of a super computer to Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company], which was obtained last week and announced on 6 June. A guarantee was obtained in January 1990 that the United States would not increase the number of contracts for the subsidized export of soybean to the Arab countries, which harms Brazil's export of the product.

CUT Postpones 12 June General Strike

PY1106144290 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] The United Federation of Workers (CUT) has reversed itself and postponed the general strike that it had called for 12 June. Instead, the CUT has called a strike "of the unions that are struggling," which, according to the organization, includes bank employees, municipal workers, teachers, and electricians. The decision was made after the two CGT's, the General Federation of Workers and the dissident General Central Organization of Workers, resolved not to strike. The port workers have ended their one-week national strike.

Chile

Economy Minister Labels Japan Visit 'Fruitful'

PY0906213490 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Economy Minister Carlos Ominami has described his recent visit to Japan as very pleasant and very fruitful from the personal, political, and economic points of view. During the seven days that the ethnic-Japanese minister remained in Japan, he met with several politicians and businessmen with the purpose of increasing Japanese investments in Chile.

The Japanese Government has promised Chile a $300-million credit that will be channeled through the foreign cooperation fund. Ominami also met with fishery sector businessmen to explain the new Chilean fishing law which will restrict fishing zones as of next October and which will affect three Japanese fishing companies which operate on Chilean coasts.

During his meeting with businessmen, Ominami explained the Chilean Government's economic policy stressing the control of inflation and the economic stability Chile has had the past few years so as to attract possible investors.

Japanese Minister To Visit

PY1106133690 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] Economy Minister Carlos Ominami—who has just returned from a 14-day tour of Mexico, the United States, and Japan—has reported that Japan is ready to cooperate with the Chilean democratic process by giving the country technical and financial assistance. Ominami called his visit highly fruitful.

[Begin Ominami recording] We have opened possibilities of financial assistance that had been closed to Chile. We can now apply to important sources of financial assistance such as the OFF [expansion unknown], an organization that grants loans in yen to developing countries. These loans, which can be repaid on very easy terms, can be used to finance significant projects in our country.

We also believe there are many opportunities for the private sector. [end recording]

Ominami concluded by saying that the Japanese foreign minister will visit Chile soon.

Leftist Leaders Exhibit Intelligence Center Tapes

PY0806173290 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0123 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Santiago de Chile, 7 Jun (EFE)—On showing videotapes obtained from the records of the National

Intelligence Center [CNI], the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] today said that the CNI filmed it's operations to kill the military regime's opponents.

During a news conference MIR leaders Patricio Rivas and Jose Miguel Moya showed part of a video tape in which the CNI conducts three operations against MIR members. The MIR conducted an armed struggle against the military regime that was violently established by General Pinochet on 11 September 1973.

The MIR left the armed struggle in 1986 but there is still a faction that continues with this activity. The MIR is now carrying out legal actions despite the fact that it has no representatives in Congress and that it has not registered as a political party.

One of the videotapes edited as a propaganda material by the CNI shows the annihilation of a guerrilla base established by the MIR in 1981 in the area of Neltume, 800 km south of Santiago.

The film shows nine terrorists who were killed by the security forces, among them Eduardo Bravo Aguilera and Julio Riffo Toledo, who were arrested while clandestinely entering Chile from Argentina. Their arrests have never been publicly recognized by the military regime despite the fact that they were arrested under the "law on wanted individuals" [ley de fugas], according to the film.

The other tapes show two operations conducted in Santiago in January 1982 and September 1983 in which five MIR members were killed. Rivas and Moya termed all the actions as "false clashes."

The videotapes were professionally prepared, probably by qualified cameramen and light and sound technicians.

The film clip shows many details of the terrorists' bodies, some of them burned by the bombs used to kill them. The clip then stopped to clearly show the bullet holes, the smashed skulls and the faces disfigured by the shots.

Rivas did not disclose how the MIR obtained the videotapes because of security reasons. He said: "Pinochetism is undergoing a rotting process and there are former agents willing to deliver information."

He said that the videotapes may help reconstruct "the puzzle [preceding word in English] of horror that Chile underwent for 16 years." Therefore, they will be delivered to the government and to the courts as proof that can help to clarify the crimes and identify those responsible.

Rivas said that the victims of the dictatorship "died in the quest of democracy and they now appear in clandestine graves and in the CNI's records to fight their last struggle in support of that cause." He thus alluded to the discovery of remains in the past few days in several areas of Chile. This case has shocked the public.

PCCh Rejects Amnesty for Human Rights Violators

PY0706024590 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] The Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] has stated that the bodies of executed political prisoners that have been found in Pisagua and other places demonstrate that it is necessary to organize a great national movement for truth and justice. In a communique read by PCCh spokesman Jose Sanfuentes, the PCCh reiterates its solidarity with relatives of the political prisoners who were executed.

[Begin Sanfuentes recording] These crimes, like all those crimes committed by the Pinochet dictatorship, cannot go unpunished. Those responsible for the crimes must be identified, taken to court, and punished. Pinochet should resign and stand trial because he is the main one responsible for human rights violations. The PCCh categorically rejects an amnesty for those responsible for so much pain and death among our people. This is why we are reiterating our demand for the abolishment of the 1978 Amnesty Law and rejecting any current effort to declare a second amnesty. [end recording]

The PCCh says that it has learned that the right is trying to distort the objective of the draft bills sent to Congress by Justice Minister Francisco Cumplido to facilitate the freeing of political prisoners.

[Begin Sanfuentes recording] The right is trying to impose its criterion by resorting to blackmail. They are promoting an amnesty that will free not only Pinochet's political prisoners but also those who committed human rights violations. It is inadmissible to compare those who fought for freedom and against the dictatorship with those who systematically violated human rights and spread terror among all Chileans during the previous regime. [end recording]

The PCCh reiterated its support for the original draft bills sent to Congress by Minister Cumplido.

Carabinero Kidnapped, Tortured by 'Commando'

PY0906175090 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2137 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Santiago, 8 Jun (EFE)—Police sources today reported that a noncommissioned officer of the Carabineros (militarized police) was kidnapped, drugged, and tortured last week by an unidentified and heavily armed commando. The group held the noncommissioned officer for more than 24 hours.

The Carabineros pointed out in a communique that on 31 May "a group made up of more than five individuals, who had handguns and rifles and were using two vehicles," kidnapped Corporal Claudio Salazar Fuentes. The communique adds that during his kidnapping, which lasted for more than 24 hours, the corporal "was repeatedly subjected to torture, physical abuse, and whipping."

The police communique adds: "He was injected with drugs for many hours. He was subjected to various interrogations under the effect of these drugs and was forced to sign blank sheets of paper."

According to the newspaper LA EPOCA, Corporal Claudio Salazar was the driver for Colonel Luis Fontaine, retired—who was killed by terrorists on 10 May 1990—and was reportedly involved in a case involving the kidnapping and beheading of three communist leaders in March 1985.

Carabineros sources pointed out that the noncommissioned officer "has serious injuries to different parts of his body and will therefore remain at the Carabineros hospital." The sources also indicated that the Carabineros have filed "the appropriate legal actions, which have received total institutional support."

Electoral Service Recognizes New Political Party

PY0706235590 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 1 Jun 90 p 8

[Text] The Centrist National Democratic Party [Partido Democracia Nacional de Centro—DNC] reported yesterday that the party has received the Electoral Service decision to recognize this organization as a legal party in the national territory.

The resolution surprised the members of the party as they were holding an executive board meeting to discuss several programs. The party members were very pleased with the resolution, although DNC President Julio Duran was not present.

The Electoral Service accepted all the explanations by the DNC executive board regarding the recognition request. The request had been accompanied by the documents of the six parties that comprise this new organization.

The six political groups that served as the basis for the creation of the DNC are the National Party, National Vanguard, Radical Democracy, Free Democratic Center, Social Democracy, and a faction of the Socialist Party.

These parties were registered in different regions; together they fulfilled all the requirements to be legally recognized in Chile.

Colombia

Policemen Threaten To Form 'Self-Defense Squads'

PA1106135090 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0221 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Bogota, 10 Jun (DPA)—Policemen in Medellin—where 120 police officers have been killed by drug traffickers—have threatened to create their own self-defense squads "if the government does not do anything for us," according to an article published today in the Bogota newspaper EL TIEMPO.

In Medellin, considered the country's most violent city, 20 people—among them three poilcemen—were killed within the past 12 hours, in a bloodbath unleashed, according to authorities, by the drug cartels.

According to authorities, Pablo Escobar Gaviria, the number one drug trafficker, has ordered the criminal offensive against policemen, in response to the relentless campaign against him.

EL TIEMPO, which has interviewed several Medellin policemen, said that "the possibility that the policemen will take the law into their own hands as a self-defense measure seems increasingly near." The newspaper publishes testimony, according to which policemen "are tired of risking their lives, while officers only give orders and are constantly surrounded by escorts."

Policemen complain that "all the dead in this war (declared by President Virgilio Barco) have been patrolmen....we have not heard any statement, nor seen any intervention by the Human Rights Committee, like when they kill guerrillas."

New Measures Adopted To Protect Witnesses

PA1206021290 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] Depositions from those who witness assassinations will not be included in the judicial process to protect the witnesses' lives. The national government made this decision known at the same time it revealed how much money had been paid to informants.

The government has paid a total of 5.1 billion pesos to those who have provided information on assassinations and drug trafficking. According to a state of siege decree, the government has authorized the payment of money, the changing of names and identification, and protection for those who witness violent actions.

The government has paid 5.1 billion pesos, the identities of 16 persons have been changed, and 22 informers have been sent abroad. In Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha's case, the authorities paid 4 million pesos, which was the amount established for information leading to his capture.

The government has now adopted new measures to protect witnesses. A state of siege decree states that the names and identification of witnesses will be withheld. The depositions made by these persons will not be included in the judicial procedures. Instead, they will remain in a sealed envelope.

Paraguay

President Rodriguez on Meeting With Bush

PY1106181490 Asuncion RPC Television Network in Spanish 1703 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Reporter speaks in Portuguese throughout]

[Text] Relations between the state and the church and the upcoming meeting of the Paraguayan and U.S. Presidents in the White House were the main questions that the Brazilian journalists asked President Andres Rodriguez. We have an excerpt of the dialogue between General Rodriguez and a journalist from the neighboring country.

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] I believe that relations at this time have reached a high point. The state-church relations are at their very best.

[Reporter] Mr. President: You are going to visit Asia. Will you pass through Washington?

[Rodriguez] Yes. On 15 June I will have the opportunity to meet with President Bush, who has addressed a very special invitation to me. I have accepted the invitation with pleasure.

[Reporter] What are you going to discuss, Mr. President?

[Rodriguez] It will be an open agenda. We have no specific topic, but there will be various topics with the goal of achieving improved conditions—of improving cooperation, in better conditions for our country.

[Reporter] Will you discuss Latin American unity?

[Rodriguez] What?

[Reporter] Latin American unity.

[Rodriguez] That is of course irreversible. All of us must unite. Latin American integration is a duty of all Latin American citizens. [end recording]

Argentine Defense Minister on Military Cooperation

PY0106182190 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Jun 90 p 12

[Text] After meeting with President Andres Rodriguez on 31 May, Argentine Defense Minister Humberto Romero stated that he wants the Armed Forces of his country and of Paraguay to strengthen their cooperation to more efficiently support the existing process of democratic consolidation in the two countries.

The visitor explained that he is personally interested in strengthening relations between the military institutions of our two countries and identifying possible links for cooperation, such as the Military Industries and the training of military professionals.

Mentioning the concern that exists among Argentine military men within the process that is headed by President Carlos Menem, Romero indicated that the Armed Forces are supporting the current democratic government and maintained that relations between civilians and the military are very good.

The Argentine minister stressed: "At this stage, I believe that Argentina's democratic process is totally consolidated and that the Armed Forces are responding to the chain of command under the commander in chief, who is the president."

He stated that the joint fight against the scourge of drug trafficking figures within the interest of the Paraguayan and the Argentine military forces. He added that this matter is being evaluated because, he stressed, numerous men and women in Argentina want the fight against drug trafficking to be carried out the best way possible.

In conclusion, Romero stated that the possibility that his country will sell arms to ours did not come up during his meeting with our chief of state. Romero said: "I believe that today the prestige and the good relations that exist among the democratic governments in this part of the continent have placed the sale of arms on a secondary level."

Vice Admiral Emilio Jose Osses, the chief of the Argentine Joint Staff; Paraguayan Defense Minister Juan Souto Hernandez; and Argentine Ambassador Floro Bogado also participated in the Menem-Romero meeting.

Argana Defends Interior Minister's Remarks

PY0806172290 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Jun 90 p 15

[Text] Although Article 49 of the current Electoral Code prevents military and police officers in active service from participating in party or political activities, Luis Maria Argana, chairman of the Colorado Party Executive Board, has stated: "General Orlando Machuca Vargas did not violate that law with his remarks in Vapor Cue, because his stand, more than legal, is political, and these remarks will be either approved or rejected by the people."

He added: "Judging from what I was told, the Colorado Party people are categorically supporting Gen. Machuca, and that is what counts in politics. Moreover, I think the military officers have the right to engage in politics, because they are Paraguayans, historically they make up an important number of voters, and no one can deprive them of their personalities and their opinions on political matters."

When asked if his position was against the Electoral Law, the president of all Colorado Party people said: "If you want to take it that way, do so. Then I am against the Electoral Code."

"There are many remarks in favor of the interior minister, and I like that, because as I said, political actions must be judged politically. If the party people feel that Gen. Machuca's remarks are correct, it means that they are correct, I support that."

When asked if Gen. Machuca shouldn't first retire to engage in politics, the foreign minister answered: "I do not think so."

'Violent Repression' Against Protesting Youths

PY0806174690 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] A protest against remarks made by the interior minister concluded last night with a violent repression by the antiriot police of a group of demonstrators. The group had separated from the march sponsored by the "No to Impunity" commission and gathered in front of the National Heroes Mausoleum [Panteon Nacional de los Heroes].

The protest rally against the remarks of General Orlando Machuca Vargas, sponsored by the "No to Impunity" Coordinating Board, was held last night in front of the Interior Ministry and through some Asuncion streets. With members and sympathizers of opposition parties and social and trade union organizations present, the march began in Plaza Italia and concluded at the Interior Ministry building at the intersection of Chile and Manduvira Streets. A list of speakers was improvised. The speakers leveled all kind of charges against Interior Minister Machuca Vargas, calling him "Stroessnerist and fascist" for supporting the Colorados' stance of "kicking the opposition."

The police partly stopped the passage of the demonstrators on Victor Haedo Street. They intended to march from the Interior Ministry building on Chile Street to the National Heroes Mausoleum.

After struggling and negotiating with the police officers, the demonstrators changed their course and returned to the Febrerista Revolutionary Party offices at the intersection of Manduvira and 15 de Agosto Streets. A group of students of the National University Law School, however, managed to get to the Mausoleum where they chanted slogans and were violently repressed by the agents of order. Three persons were left unconscious by the police beatings. The three persons were quickly helped by their companions.

In order to repress the demonstrators, the police mobilized members of the Special Police Operations Force [Fuerza Operaciones de la Policia Especializada] (FOPE), fire trucks, plainclothesmen, and men wielding tear-gas canister launchers, although they did not use them.

Police Chief General Francisco Sanchez personally watched the demonstrations against the interior minister. The Law School students will today hold a protest march against the repression they suffered last night by the forces of public order. They are calling for the political parties and the social and trade union organizations to march from the Law School building to the National Heroes Mausoleum.

Foreign Minister on Beatings

PY0906234890 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 9 Jun 90 p 9

[Text] According to the opinion of Foreign Minister Luis Maria Argana, democracy has the right to defend itself from "every type of aggression", and also "it must be defended with weapons," when he referred to the brutal repression that the law students suffered last night.

"I do not know what happened last night, and I cannot judge the incident because I know nothing about it. I do not know what the students did, and I do not know whether police were assaulted. Therefore, I cannot say whether there is a contradiction between what was expounded at the OAS General Assembly and last night's police repression," the foreign minister stated. Argana is also the president of the National Republican Association (ANR) [Colorado Party].

When he was asked whether democracy could be defended in the way it was last night with the law students, Argana answered emphatically: "Yes. Democracy can and must be defended, even with weapons. Democracy cannot be a Little Red Riding Hood that can be violated on any corner, any bend in a road. Democracy has the right to defend itself, and it wants to survive. We do not want an effeminate democracy."

He also indicated that the type of democracy that the country wants is the one that can defend freedom, reaffirm the citizen's rights, and exalt the Republic's institutionality. "We dream of this type of democracy, and we want it for our country," he stressed.

Argana indicated that the country's democracy is as fragile as a crystal and that it must always be defended "from the heretics that want to destroy it and who by taking advantage of democracy itself want to destroy it."

When he was reminded that during the Stroessner era these kind of remarks were also used to justify the beating of workers, students, and members of the opposition, instead of giving a more convincing justification, the president of the ANR told the journalist: "I once heard you say the same thing. In that era you applauded. Therefore, I congratulate you. I believe that you are reasonable and coherent with your ideas."

IDB To 'Donate' $3.54 Million to Ministry

PY0106160290 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 1 Jun 90 p 13

[Summary] It was reported yesterday that the International Development Bank (IDB) will donate $3.54 million to the Paraguayan Government to finance a project

aimed at improving the administration of three governmental priority areas: the strengthening of the fiscal administration, investment planning, and economic policies.

IDB sources have reported that the improvement program will be implemented by the Finance Ministry, and that the funds will be enough to hire technical advisers, who are indispensable for the implementation of modern administrative technologies.

National Emergency Committee Created

PY1106201090 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 9 Jun 90 p 8

[Summary] The executive branch has promulgated Decree 6088 to create the National Emergency Committee [Comite de Emergencia Nacional] as an advisory body to the president in cases of natural disasters. The committee will be headed by the interior minister, and its members will be the Armed Forces chief of staff, the secretary general of the Presidency, the executive secretary of the Technical Planning Secretariat, the director general of the Welfare Directorate, the under secretary of public health, the under secretary of the Finance Administration, and the under secretary of public works and communications. The committee will coordinate the actions of official organizations in cases of natural disaster to provide assistance to the population.

Peru

President Garcia Congratulates Fujimori

PY1106211590 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Text] President-elect Alberto Fujimori was congratulated on his victory today by President Alan Garcia through Jose Gabriel Pastor Biber, chief of the military household.

Fujimori met with the presidential aide in his private suite at the Hotel Crillon, where he has been staying with his family since last night. Pastor arrived at 1140 this morning. One hour earlier Fujimori was interviewed by Japanese, Canadian, and U.S. television reporters. This afternoon Fujimori will carry out other activities that have not been disclosed.

Fujimori Announces Planned Tour Abroad

PY1106144090 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jun 90

["Exclusive" interview with "virtual President-elect" Alberto Fujimori by unidentified reporter on 10 June; place not given—recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Fujimori] ...sharing the joy of Peruvians who have made this victory into a great national festivity. I am also sharing their joy and happiness because it is the first step toward a true change in Peru's political leadership.

I accept the responsibility that Peruvians have bestowed on me. I am aware that it is a challenge to assume the Presidency at such difficult time. However, I am optimistic and confident because this is a great nation, because Peruvians are strong, because they can do many things.

[Reporter] What is the first thing you will do?

[Fujimori] We will start working on 11 June. We will work to implement our government program and the transition to a new government.

[Reporter] Will you travel abroad to request financial aid?

[Fujimori] Yes, I am scheduled to travel to Europe, countries in North America, and the Far East.

[Reporter] When will you announce the members of your cabinet?

[Fujimori] They will be announced shortly before the inauguration.

[Reporter] Did you ever think you would beat the Fredemo [Democratic Front] candidate by almost 10 percent?

[Fujimori] Well, it looks like we will win with over 20 percent of the votes. Yes, I was confident that we would win by a wide margin of votes.

[Reporter] Will you implement some of the measures included in the Fredemo government program?

[Fujimori] We have our own government program. This government program—which encompasses general guidelines on economic measures, national pacification, agricultural development, and the like—may be supported by all national sectors—the economic, productive, and political sectors—to achieve a national consensus that will allow us to form a strong and united government.

[Reporter] Does this mean we will have a national consensus government?

[Fujimori] Yes, of course. That is what we are seeking.

Discusses Tour, Talks With IMF

PY1206021690 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Virtual President-elect Alberto Fujimori today announced that in the days to come he will travel abroad to make contacts with international organizations such as the IMF. He explained that during this tour he will visit Canada, the United States, Europe, and Japan. He also reiterated his call for national agreement and unity.

[Begin recording] [Fujimori] I have called for national unity and agreement, and I have received very favorable responses from certain people, certain leaders, and I have also read the opinions that several news media have carried. On the whole, the tone of these opinions has been conciliatory and I believe that this is very positive in the quest for national agreement.

[Reporter] Do you consider the opinions voiced by various political organizations a good beginning?

[Fujimori] It is truly a good beginning, and it encourages me to be as open and accessible as possible for the good of this new policy.

[Reporter] Then it will not matter who the people are or where they come from, only that they should be good professionals?

[Fujimori] Yes, we prefer independents, although we realize that each independent has his own preferences. We will not worry if a certain independent leans toward the PPC [Popular Christian Party]; I know excellent people who belong to the PPC. I also know good people in the left, even in the Mariateguist Unified Party, especially for working in certain sectors. There are good people in the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, and among the independents as well.

[Reporter] When will you make your trip to Europe and the United States, and who will be part of the entourage that you have said you will take along?

[Fujimori] This month. There are three objectives: first, to establish the Peru's image under the new administration; second, to make direct contact with the IMF and other international organizations to seek a normalization, which will of course require us to negotiate and renegotiate our debt; and third, to offer some projects that certain countries and certain organizations may be interested in financing.

[Reporter] Engineer, will there be economic packages? If not, what will you do to stop inflation and the increases in prices for foodstuffs?

[Fujimori] We will make adjustments to balance relative prices without reducing the purchasing power of the people. [end recording]

President-Elect Fujimori Interviewed on Victory

OW1206043090 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1215 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Interview with President-elect Alberto Fujimori by Hatsuhisa Takashima in the NHK studio in Tokyo via satellite relay from Lima on 11 June—recorded; questions are in Japanese and answers in Spanish with Japanese subtitles; following is from the Japanese]

[Text] [Video shows Takashima and Fujimori on split-image screen]

[Takashima] Mr. Fujimori, congratulations! Mr. Fujimori's election has become a big topic in Japan, being the first Japanese nisei president in history. Would you give your message to Japan first of all, please?

[Fujimori] Good morning, everyone. I am very happy. It is a serious matter. There is a party in Kumamoto, as in Peru. It is very good. I have become the first Japanese nisei in the world to be elected president. I think it is an honor to be chosen to the highest post by the Peruvian people. On top of that, I was elected by a large margin—25 percent—in the rate of votes polled. I keenly feel the weight of my responsibility and I thank the people of Japan for having paid attention to my candidacy.

[Takashima] As you have just mentioned, there was a large margin of 25 percent. What do you think was the cause of this overwhelming victory of yours?

[Fujimori] I set sights on the people of the economic strata the successive governments had not taken into consideration. They are the poor people, who account for 70 percent of the Peruvian people. They are the people forgotten so far by successive regimes. I sent my messages to these ordinary masses of people. I clarified the problems and showed solutions to them in simple and clear-cut ways. I talked directly to the poor ordinary masses, who have heretofore been forgotten. I think that this was the cause of my overwhelming victory this time. [Video shows scenes of a party in Kumamoto, hometown of Fujimori's parents, in celebration of Fujimori's election and documentaries on Fujimori's past career and his election campaigns]

[Takashima] Mr. Fujimori, the economic problem you will have to solve now is tremendous and difficult. Inflation, for instance, is 2,800 percent annually, and the unemployment rate is 70 percent. Now, specifically what kind of policies are you going to pursue to rehabiliate the Peruvian economy?

[Fujimori] I think I will solve the economic problem by coming to grips with it technically, objectively, and seriously. Although we are convinced that it can be solved, the Peruvian economy is faced with a crisis. It is not easy to solve the problem. I ran in the election because the problem did not look soluble by traditional political parties. Specialists having no ties with politics like me will bring the disorderly Peruvian economic policy to an end.

[Takashima] Do you expect loans and economic aid from Japan?

[Fujimori] As a member of Pacific rim countries, we look forward to cooperation from Japan and other countries on the Pacific coastal rim. We have abundant natural resources and people who are burning with a desire to work. Therefore, I think Japan's cooperation will be of great use to Peru.

[Takashima] One more thing. This was reported widely in Japan. The Japanese community in Peru reportedly

did not necessarily welcome your candidacy in the presidential election, not to mention your actual election. It is said that the Japanese community was rather worried about a backlash. How are you going to deal with relations with this Japanese community?

[Fujimori] As I am saying unequivocally at home here in Peru, I am the president of the Peruvian people. Today, I was given the support of a majority of the people—approximately 65 percent. I have a big commitment to them. I am not going to discriminate between the Japanese community and other communities. I am the president of Peru, the president of the once forgotten masses of people, in particular.

[Takashima] In this presidential election, those circles and areas supporting Mr. Fujimori and those others supporting candidate Llosa became very clearly divided. Some even say that Peru is split in two. How are you going to mend this split?

[Fujimori] As a matter of fact, my attention was directed to them. Actually bipolarization did occur, but it is not a decisive split. According to opinion polls, I garnered votes from the middle class and even from the upper classes. Of course, I gained overwhelming support from the lower echelons of the middle class and the working class. The people who have been excluded from politics and I shared the feeling that we are one in body and spirit. As a matter of fact, my attention on them. In my post-election speech to the Senate, I am thinking of calling for the unity and cooperation of the people. It is possible to heal the wounds inflicted in the election because the Peruvian people are united with strong solidarity.

[Takahashi] My last question. Mr. Fujimori, do you have plans to visit Japan in the near future? If you visit, what do you want to do before anything else?

[Fujimori] I think I want to visit Japan in the near future. I am looking forward to my first reunion in 18 years. As Japan is industrially developed, I think landscapes have also changed. However, I believe I will be able to reunite with friends with the same friendship as before. I think I want to arrange a visit to Japan this month if possible.

[Takahashi] Mr. Fujimori, thank you very much. I offer my congratulations to you once again. Thank you very much.

[Fujimori] Thank you very much. Goodbye.

Minister Comments on Drop in Oil Production

PY1106210090 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] The decrease in Peru's oil production is obvious. According to Energy and Mines Minister Mario Samame Boggio, Peru was producing 800,000 barrels of oil annually at the beginning of the 1980's; production is now down to 370,000 barrels.

Remarking on the need to exploit the Camisea gas reserve—which "is not yet in a condition to be exploited" the minister said—he acknowledged that Peru is undergoing a serious energy crisis "because we have not prepared ourselves, and we have used and misused our oil."

We must add that we have not implemented the necessary development plans, Samame added.

The energy and mines minister called on industries, mining centers, and factories to restrict their use of energy and to save from 15 to 30 percent of their energy consumption.

Venezuela

Cuban Foreign Minister Says Socialism Stays

PA1006180590 Paris AFP in Spanish 1640 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jun (AFP)—Socialism in Cuba "has come to stay and we are trying to make it more active and forceful in its efforts," said Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca in Caracas today before leaving for Guyana.

Malmierca arrived in Caracas from Havana on 9 June for an interview with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Foreign Minister Reinaldo Figueredo. Malmierca will begin a tour of Guyana, Bolvia, and Ecuador today.

"Time, a very strict judge, will make U.S. imperialism, which is euphoric and happy because it believes communism has reached its end, understand that it is making a mistake," Malmierca told journalists.

Malmierca said that with the presence of U.S. ships off the coasts of Cuba, "the United States tried to use the maneuvers to intimidate us, and we thought that they might be creating the conditions to carry out a military action against our country."

"We denounced the maneuvers as a means of preventing them, and we also carried out the "Cuban Shield" (maneuvers) to show them how our people and our Armed Forces are willing to face and defeat any attempt made in this regard," Malmierca said.

During the evening of 9 June, Malmierca, Perez, and Figueredo discussed topics on the Nonaligned Movement, Latin American integration, and the recent summit of [incomplete sentence as received].

Guyana

Opposition, Monitoring Committee Criticize Bill

FL0806174890 Bridgetown CANA in English 1634 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 8, CANA—Guyana's opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA) and the Elections Monitoring Committee (EMC) of the Guyana Human Rights Association (GHRA) have hit at the General Elections (Observers) Bill 1990 tabled in the National Assembly Monday. In a statement issued here, the WPA called the bill "a two-edged sword," while in a separate statement the EMC called it "an obstacle to free and fair elections, unnecessary, and ominous."

The bill seeks to empower the president of the Republic, after consultations with the chairman of the elections commission, to invite persons from abroad to observe the conduct of elections here.

It was tabled in the National Assembly in apparent response to the opposition demands that overseas observers should be allowed to visit Guyana to monitor national elections which must be held by next March. Both the WPA and the GHRA committee complained that the right of parties and voters to have elections observed was being made subject to invitation by a president who is also a leading candidate at the elections.

"Rather than allowing the convention by which governments declare themselves willing to receive observers without restriction, the government has brought a bill which can restrict the number and quality of observers. No part of the bill says that those who wish to come as observers may signify their desire and that permission will not be unreasonably withheld," the WPA said.

The WPA contended further that under the 1968 Representation of the People Act, provision exists to permit "members of any team of observers appointed by the minister" to visit polling stations and counting places.

"The bill is silent on this standing provision and is drafted as though breaking new ground. The government has always evaded the fact that the laws of Guyana permitted electoral observers," the WPA added.

The alliance said that the bill was silent on the duration of the visit of observers, does not say that an observer may begin monitoring during the registration process and does not include "observers or a team of observers resident in Guyana."

The EMC of the GHRA said the bill "further complicates an electoral process which is already too cumbersome." It contended that if the intentions of the government are honourable, they should simply state that anyone is welcome to visit Guyana and observe the elections. It said that since the president, who will himself be a candidate in the elections, will be the only person vested with the powers to invite observers, by implications, civic organisations and opposition parties are denied the right to invite observers to the elections.

The EMC said that since the bill states that "everyone who falsely personates an observer" by, among other things, "attempting to seek information from the chairman of the elections commission, the chief elections officer and any other elections official," is liable to a fine and an 18-month jail term, "the bill is ominous."

Cuba Shows Renewed Interest in Caricom

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[Report by Rickey Singh]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 10, CANA—The three-day official visit to Guyana by Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca, that starts Monday comes at a time when Cuba is engaged in new initiatives to improve its relations with the Caribbean Community (Caricom).

Among the countries of the 13-member community, Cuba-Guyana relations have traditionally been the strongest, including trade and cultural ties. Last year when President Desmond Hoyte paid an official visit to Cuba, he received the Jose Marti Order Medal from President Fidel Castro. The medal is Cuba's highest protocol award in the name of its national hero, Jose Marti.

Jamaica, which under the previous People's National Party (PNP) administration (1972-80) of Michael Manley also had high profile and at times controversial ties with Cuba, is now in the process of resuming diplomatic relations with the Cuban Government.

Foreign Minister David Coore, told CANA over the weekend that a PNP government in Jamaica "has always had very good relations with Cuba. We are now finalising arrangements with the Cubans on the resumption of diplomatic ties, but that's all I can say at this stage."

Cuba-Jamaica relations were severed in 1981 by the then Jamaica Labour Party [JLP] government of Edward Seaga following a bitter elections campaign during which he and the JLP had accused Cuba of gross interference in the domestic affairs of Jamaica.

At last month's 20th anniversary meeting of the Caribbean Development Bank [CDB] in the Bahamas—one of the Caricom countries with which Cuba has diplomatic ties—the Cuban delegation held a series of bilateral talks with Caricom government representatives. Caricom secretary general, Roderick Rainford, who was also at the CDB meeting, confirmed that Cuba has been showing a "more keen interest" in developing relations with the community but that there was as yet "nothing of a specific nature to discuss."

An official of the Cuban delegation, Sergio Plascencia Vidal of the National Bank of Cuba, who is also vice-president of the Association of Caribbean Economists (ACE), said that "we are currently seriously considering how best to strengthen our relations at various levels with Caricom."

[Text] Cuba is planning to have an "informal presence" at the forthcoming 11th Caricom summit in Kingston July 31-August 2 in keeping with its plans, similar to that of Puerto Rico, to seek observer status on a number of standing committees of the community, including health and education.

Here in Barbados, foreign minister and attorney general, Maurice King, told CANA that "for some time now Cuba has been engaged in a concerted effort to renew and expand its relations with countries of the Latin America-Caribbean region." Describing Barbados-Cuba relations "as quite cordial and correct," King said that recently the Cuban ambassador accredited to Barbados had expressed his country's interest in getting support to become a member of the Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO). Cuba's refusal to recognise the previous Grenada Government headed by the late Herbert Blaize, had proven the main stumbling block to its quest for membership to the CTO over the past two years. The issue is likely to be discussed again at the forthcoming meeting of the CTO's council of ministers which takes place in Tobago June 29-30.

Jean Holder, executive director of the CTO, said that while there has been no communication between Cuba and the CTO about the forthcoming meeting, he expects Cuba's attendance at a tourism seminar in Tobago which will precede the council of ministers meeting. This seminar, which takes place June 25-28 is being jointly sponsored by the CTO and the World Tourism Organisation (WTO), of which Cuba is a member. Holder told CANA that he was awaiting further word from the Cuban Government about its relations with CTO based on previous discussions that were linked to Cuba's attitude towards the government in Grenada.

Following a change in government in Grenada based on last March 13 elections, a report from Havana indicated that the Castro government was willing to recognise the new government in St. George's headed by Prime Minister Nicholas Brathwaite. A Grenada Government official said Cuba had abandoned its policy of trying to block Grenada from trying to attend major international conferences. Cuba-Grenada relations which were extremely close during the People's Revolutionary government of the late Maurice Bishop, collapsed following the U.S.-led invasion of the spice island in October 1983.

No details have been given for the three-day official visit to Guyana by Foreign Minister Malmierca but it is expected that opportunity would be taken to discuss Cuba's new interest in Caricom, which has its secretariat headquarters in Georgetown. Matters relating to the joint Cuba-Guyana Commission meeting in Havana last April 20-25 are also expected to be discussed.